The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1894. NO. 2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48. P. M., aud arrives at Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	
p. m.	a. m	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.		
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	6	
1 20	9 26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	5 59	
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	5	47
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	5	
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	5	
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	6	48
		746	Rockhill				4 48
2 30	10 42		Rockhill	9 58	2 40		4 36
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25		4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18		4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05		4 00

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.29, P. M., Cook's, 4.39, Cole's, 4.52, Saltillo, 5.17, Three Springs, 5.24, Beersville, 5.36, Rockhill, 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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APRIL'S SONG.

I have bade the merry robin
In the south no more to roam,
And have called the blue-bird songsters
From their orange-scented home.
All the orioles are swinging,
All the martin-birds are singing,
Thrush and linnet northward winging,
For I told them Spring had come.

And I whispered to the lilies
That the snowdrift was gone,
Told the crocuses to rival
All the colors of the dawn.
Woke the violets from their sleeping
Lilacs bloom above them heaping,
Won them from earth's jealous keeping
When I told them Spring had come.

I have won earth's fairest chaplets
Queenly crowns and not in vain,
All my gifts are royal treasures
Unto mountain, vale and plain,
Gifts no earthly queen could offer
From her jeweled, golden coffer
Give I unto friend and scoffer
When the welcome Spring has come.

—*Leisure Hours.*

Trees and Tree-Planting.

While we hear almost endless complaint of the destruction of forests, and many predictions of dire evils which are to follow in the train of this destruction, there seems thus far to be very little disposition on the part of the government or the general public to do anything to remedy the evil or so to set matters to rights that Nature will be able, after a time at least, to restore her own lost equilibrium. The mania for "clearing land" has led farmers to cut and slash in the most reckless fashion, content evidently if they could but fell the forest monarchs, without even so much as a thought of the consequences of their rashness. The result of this has been that hundreds of thousands of acres of timber have gone back to dust, consumed, as it were, by the thirst of the land-holder to start improvements.

It is becoming necessary to plant forests to take the place of those so wantonly destroyed, and many farmers and owners of private parks are giving the subject of forestry careful attention. While those who have large areas of ground at their disposal may in time achieve admirable results, the lot-owner need not, because of his limited space, imagine that there is no field for his enterprise in this direction. A thickly planted hedgerow on the north and west boundaries of a lot will always prove advantageous. The ideal location in this country is that with an open space to the south and east. The morning sun is always a gratefully welcomed visitor, and the southern sun is more valuable for driving away malaria than all of the doctors and tonics in the world. Almost any garden or lot is improved by a limited amount of shade. To be the most effective the trees should be planted thickly, and the lower limbs and branches should be carefully cut away. If this is done, the trunks make a straight, upward growth. Trees planted singly have a tendency to spread, and a tree planted on an open plain rarely attains any great height. But massed together, they literally run races to see which shall be at the top, and thus make much more rapid and symmetrical trunks than when growing as single specimens or in rows. Besides, the wide-spreading branches take of the strength which would go toward forming the aspiring upright stalk, and a more or less spreading, low-growing tree is the result. In planting trees in masses care should be taken that the main stem is preserved. If this becomes bent or broken, it is better to take the tree out altogether, as it will rarely, if ever, come to a straight trunk, and may grow so awry as to injure its fellows.

Very few persons seem to realize that trees will be as greatly benefited by generous feeding as any other plant. Where an unfertilized tree may grow one or two feet in the course of a year, the same variety, planted under precisely the same circumstances and abundantly nourished, may grow eight or ten feet in the same time.

Nothing pays better than trees for good care given and plenty of fertilizer, but this must be applied in such a way that the roots may get the benefit of it.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

A Dozen Men Who Can Be Spared.

When work is slack and business dull and the working force in an establishment must be reduced the question arises, "Who shall be spared!" And the answer is likely to include some of the following characters:

1. The man who occasionally gets drunk, unfits himself for labor, and is missing when he is wanted.

The man who is afraid he will do more work than he gets paid for, and who shirks, idles, loiters, watches the clock, and always gets ready to quit before the hour appointed.

3. The man who is backbiting and slandering his employer, trying to stir up strife, and make others as dissatisfied as he is.

4. The man who lies, deceives, and has two faces.

5. The man who quarrels with his fellowworkers and abuses and torments the weak and the young.

6. The man who is more careful for his own interests than he is for employer's.

7. The man who swears, smokes and defiles the whole establishment with tobacco smoke and tobacco juice.

8. The man who "don't care."

9. The man who is particular never to do any work which doesn't belong to him.

10. The man who will not lend a hand in an emergency to accommodate others.

11. The man who is so tied by oaths and promises to some secret clan that he is afraid to do what is right when he knows what right is.

12. The man who is cross and crusty and neither fears God nor regards him.

When these men are got rid of, business is likely to run more satisfactorily. But the men themselves usually wonder why they are not wanted.—*Industrial School Journal.*

Golden Thoughts.

Truth has a quiet breast.

He that once is good is ever great.

The right kind of prayer never stops.

It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill.

Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle.

Every duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known.

Stilts are no better in conversation than in a foot race.

The less a preacher believes in God's promise the more particular he is about the size of his salary.

Revenge is sweet sometimes, possibly, but never when the other fellow gets in his work on you.

The Forty American Immortals.

The Roumd Table of *Harper's Young People*, was recently asked by an eminent author to name the forty greatest Americans whose careers have been completed by death. The Table was left to go into literature, statecraft, discovery or any other field it saw fit.

Here they are, with the number of votes received by each:

George Washington	8294
Abraham Lincoln	8232
Ulysses S. Grant	8052
Benjamin Franklin	7968
Daniel Webster	7932
Thomas Jefferson	7608
Henry Clay	7540
Henry W. Longfellow	7392
William T. Sherman	6840
Robert Fulton	6742
Samuel F. B. Morse	6720
John G. Whittier	6522
Washington Irving	6180
Patrick Henry	5946
Alexander Hamilton	5514
Ralph W. Emerson	5190
Horace Greely	5148
Henry Ward Beecher	4944
Andrew Jackson	4554
James A. Garfield	4536
Nathaniel Hawthorne	4482
William C. Bryant	4440
John Adams	4338
Philip H. Sheridan	4260
Cyrus W. Fields	4230
James Russell Lowell	4138
Robert E. Lee	4038
John C. Calhoun	3990
James G. Blaine	3942
Eli Whitney	3901
David G. Farragut	3846
Winfield Scott	3786
George Bancroft	3216
Oliver Hazard Perry	3180
Charles Sumner	2892
Noah Webster	2886
John Hancock	2796
Edwin Booth	2706
J. Fenimore Cooper	2624
John Q. Adams	2569

We observe:—

1. That only nine of these attained their prominence by achievements in war. "Peace hath her victories as well as war," and more abundantly.

2. That out of twenty-four administrations, only seven presidents and six other statesmen were placed on the list. Two-thirds of our immortals had not been statesmen. Good!

3. That the list has only one millionaire and he died poor. It is "easier for a camel to go through the needle's eye" than for a rich man to win a place among the immortals.

4. Three-fourths of these have by speech, writing, inventions and institutions given to the word *thoughts* that their countrymen will not let die. Thoughts in objective form,—in eloquence, literature, discoveries and policies, is the surest foundation of fame.

5. That even when work fails, the worker may not be the loser. The "Lost Cause" gave immortality to Robert E. Lee.

6. That these men made substantial and lasting contributions to the resources of the age and the country in which they lived, their lives centered in what was greater than themselves. The student of American history, a hundred years hence would know little of our first century, unless he knew well the conditions, aspirations and accomplishments of the lives of "forty American immortals.—*The Summary.*

Death to Roaches.

I inquired of every method I could hear of, and I was always inquiring. They seemed to fatten on my poisons; at least their numbers did not suffer any diminution. One day I took up an old almanac and idly turned its tattered pages, and on the last fragments came this: "Equal parts of corn meal and red lead mixed with molasses and spread on plates will destroy roaches." And it did. I put it in several dishes and set them on the floor, and at nine o'clock stole softly out to see if they ate it. The dishes were so covered with roaches that the mixture was scarcely visible. The next night there were fewer at the feast. And in a week there was not a roach seen. I lived there seven years thereafter in the same house and never saw one.

Editing a Newspaper.

Editing a newspaper is a pleasant business—if you can stand it.

If it contains many advertisements the subscribers complain that they take too much space.

If there is a scarcity of advertising it is unpopular and the people won't have it.

If we attend church regularly they say we go for effect.

If we stay away from church they say we are monstrously heathenish.

If we accept an invitation to a wedding they say we were only invited to "write it up."

If we go to the opera house they say we go on free tickets.

If we are seen upon the streets too often they say we neglect our business.

If we avoid going on the streets they say we don't hustle around after the news.

If we reject a long-winded communication its author becomes furiously enraged and discontinues his paper.

If we publish lengthy communications our readers say we lack discretion and put in anything "to fill up."

If we neglect to decorate our office windows on Washington's birthday, they say we lack enterprise, and there isn't a drop of patriotic blood flowing in our degraded carcasses.

If we swell out in a new suit of clothes and celebrate groundhog day, they say we got our clothes in payment for advertising, and that we are by far too foppish.

If, in our frailty, we sometimes perpetrate a joke, or make a stagger at a poor little pun, they say we are exceedingly light and won't do.

If we omit jokes, they say we are poor, miserable fossils.

If we are single, they say we are too helpless to get married.

If we are not single, they say it is a pity for our wives.

If we publish a man who has brought disgrace upon his family, the friends of the family never forgive us. If we, out of goodness of heart, decline to say anything on the subject, the man's enemies are disappointed, and we are branded as white-livered cowards.

We are able to stand these raps and many more, and are always ready to receive visitors whether accompanied by a dog or not. Of course we do not claim there is any work in running a newspaper; everyone knows it is a snap.—*Weekly Journalist.*

The following is the cost of railroad cars: A flat car costs about $390, a flat bottom coal car $475, gondola droop bottom $500, a double hopper coke car $440, a box car $660, a stock car $550, a fruit car (ventilated) $700, and a refrigerator car $800. A four wheel caboose $550, and an 8 wheeled one $700. The price given on the above cars includes power, brakes and vertical plane couplers. A 50 foot mail and baggage car costs $3,500 a second class coach $5,500 while a first class Pullman car costs $15,000.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Strangers Within the Gates."

TEXT: "*I was a stranger and ye took Me in.*"—Matthew xxv., 35.

It is a moral disaster that jocosity has despoiled so many passages of Scripture, and my text is one that has suffered from irreverent and misapplied quotation. It shows great poverty of wit and humor when people take the sword of divine truth for a game at fencing or chip off from the Kohinoor diamond of inspiration a sparkle to decorate a fool's cap. My text is the salutation in the last judgment to be given to those who have shown hospitality and kindness and Christian helpfulness to strangers. By railroad and steamboat the population of the earth are all the time in motion, and from one year's end to another our cities are crowded with visitors.

Every morning on the tracks of the Hudson River, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Long Island Railroads there come passenger trains more than I can number, so that all the depots and the wharves are a-rumble and a-clang with the coming in of a great immigration of strangers. Some of them come for purposes of barter, some for mechanism, some for artistic gratification, some for sightseeing. A great many of them go out on the evening trains, and consequently the city makes but little impression upon them, but there are multitudes who in the hotels and boarding houses make temporary residence. They tarry here for three or four days, or as many weeks. They spend the days in the stores and the evenings in sightseeing. Their temporary stay will either make or break them not only financially, but morally, for this world and the world that is to come. Multitudes of them come into our morning and evening services. I am conscious that I stand in the presence of many this moment. I desire more especially to speak to them. May God give me the right word and help me to utter it in the right way.

There have glided into this house those unknown to others whose history if told would be more thrilling than the deepest tragedy, more exciting than Patti's song, more bright than a spring morning, more awful than a wintry midnight. If they could stand up here and tell the story of their escapes, and their temptations, and their bereavements, and their disasters, and their victories, and their defeats, there would be in this house such a commingling of groans and acclamations as would make the place unendurable.

There is a man who, in infancy, lay in a cradle satin lined. Out yonder is a man who was picked up a foundling on Boston Common. Here is a man who is coolly observing this religious service, expecting no advantage and caring for no advantage for himself, while yonder is a man who has been for ten years in an awful conflagation of evil habits, and he is a mere cinder of a destroyed nature, and he is wondering if there shall be in this service any escape or help for his immortal soul. Meeting you only once perhaps face to face, I strike hands with you in an earnest talk about your present condition and your eternal well being. St. Paul's ship at Melita went to pieces where two seas meet, but we stand to-day at a point where a thousand seas converge, and eternity alone can tell the issue of the hour.

The hotels o f this country, for beauty and elegance, are not surpassed by the hotels in any other land, but those that are most celebrated for brilliancy of tapestry and mirror cannot give to the guest any costly apartment unless he can afford a parlor in addition to his lodging. The stranger, therefore, will generally find assigned to him a room without any pictures and perhaps any rocking chair. He will find a box of matches on a bureau and an old newspaper left by the previous occupant, and that will be about all the ornamentation. At 7 o'clock in the evening, after having taken his repast, he will look over his memorandum book of the day's work, he will write a letter to his home, and then a desperation will seize upon him to get out. You hear the great city thundering under your windows, and you say, "I must join that procession," and in ten minutes you have joined it. Where are you going? "Oh," you say, "I haven't made up my mind yet." Better make up your mind before you start. Perhaps the very way you go now you will always go. Twenty years ago there were two young men who came down the Astor House steps and started out in a wrong direction, where they have been going ever since.

"Well, where are you going?" says one man. "I am going to the academy to hear some music." Good. I would like to join you at the door. At the tap of the orchestral baton all the gates of harmony and beauty will open before my soul. I congratulate you. Where are you going? "Well," you say, "I am going up to see some advertised pictures." Good. I should like to go along with you and look over the same catalogue and study with you Kensett and Bierstadt and Church and Moran. Nothing more elevating than good pictures. Where are you going? "Well," you say, "I am going up to the Young Men's Christian Association rooms." Good. You will find there gymnastics to strengthen the muscles, and books to improve the mind, and Christian influence to save the soul. I wish every city in the United States had as fine a palace for its Young Men's Christian Association as New York has. Where are you going? "Well," you say, "I am going to take a long walk up Broadway and so turn around into the Bowery. I am going to study human life." Good. A walk through Broadway at 8 o'clock at night is interesting, educating, fascinating, appalling, exhilarating to the last degree. Stop in front of that theatre and see who goes in. Stop at that saloon and see who comes out. See the great tides of life surging backward and forward and beating against the marble of the curbstone and eddying down into the saloons. What is that mark on the face of that debauchee? It is the hectic flesh of eternal death. What is that woman's laughter? It is the shriek of a lost soul.

Who is that Christian man going along with a vial of anodyne to the dying pauper on Elm street? Who is that belated man on the way to a prayer meeting? Who is that city missionary going to take a box in which to bury a child? Who are all these clusters of bright and beautiful faces? They are going to some interesting place of amusement.

Who is that man going into the drug store? That is the man who yesterday lost all his fortune on Wall street. He is going in for a dose of belladonna, and before morning it will make no difference to him whether stocks are up or down. I tell you that Broadway, between 7 and 12 o'clock at night, between the Battery and Central Park, is an Austerlitz, a Gettysburg, a Waterloo, where kingdoms are lost or won and three worlds mingle in the strife.

I met another coming down off the hotel steps, and I say, "Where are you going?" You say: "I am going with a merchant of New York who has promised to show me the underground life of the city. I am his customer, and he is going to oblige me very much." Stop! A business house that tries to get or keep your custom through such a process as that is not worthy of you. There are business establishments in our cities which have for years been sending to destruction hundred and thousands of merchants. They have a secret drawer in the counter where money is kept, and the clerk goes and gets it when he wants take these visitors to the city through the low slums of the place.

Shall I mention the names of some of these great commercial establishments? I have them on my lips. Shall I? Perhaps I had better leave it to the young men who in that process have been destroyed themselves while they have been destroying others. I care not how high sounding the name of a commercial establishment if it proposes to get customers or to keep them by such a process as that. Drop their acquaintance. They will cheat you before you get through. They will send you a style of goods different from that which you bought by sample. They will give you under weight. There will be in the package half a dozen less pairs of suspenders than you paid for. They will rob you. Oh, you feel in your pockets and say, "Is my money gone?" They have robbed you of something for which dollars and cents can never give you compensation.

When one of these Western merchants has been dragged by one of those commercial agents through the slums of the city, he is not fit to go home. The mere memory of what he has seen will be moral pollution. I think you had better let the city missionary and the police attend to the exploration of New York and underground life. You do not go to a smallpox hospital for the purpose of exploration. You do not go there because you are afraid of contagion. And yet you go into the presence of a moral leprosy that is as much more dangerous to you as the death of the soul is worse than death of the body. I will undertake to say that nine-tenths of the men who have been ruined in our cities have been ruined by simply going to observe without any idea of participating. The fact is that underground city life is a filthy, fuming, reeking, pestiferous depth which blasts the eye that looks at it. In the reign of terror in 1792 in Paris people escaping from the officers of the law got into the sewers of the city and crawled and walked through miles of that awful labyrinth, stifled with the atmosphere and almost dead, some of them, when they came out to the river Seine, where they washed themselves and again breathed the fresh air. But I have to tell you that a great many of the men who go on the work of exploration through the underground gutters of New York life never come out at any Seine River where they can wash off the pollution of the moral sewerage. Stranger, if one of the representatives of a commercial establishment proposes to take you and show you the "sights" of the town and underground New York, say to him, "Please, sir, what part do you propose to show me?"

About sixteen years ago as a minister of religion I felt I had a divine commisson to explore the iniquities of our cities. I did not ask counsel of my session or my presbytery or of the newspapers, but asking the companionship of three prominent police officials and two of the elders of my church I unrolled my commission, and it said: "Son of man, dig into the wall. And when I had digged into the wall behold a door, and He said go in and see the wicked abominations that are done here. And I went in and saw and behold!" Brought up in the country and surrounded by much paternal care, I had not until that time seen the haunts of iniquity. By the grace of God defended, I had never sowed my "wild oats."

I had somehow been able to tell from various sources something about the iniquities of the great cities and to preach against them, but I saw in the destruction of a great multitude of the people that there must be an infatuation and a temptation that had never been spoken about, and I said, "I will explore." I saw thousands of men going down, and if there had been a spiritual percussion answering to the physical percussion the whole air would have been full of the rumble and roar and crack and thunder of the demolition, and this moment, if we should pause in our service, we should hear the crash, crash! Just as in the sickly season you sometimes hear the bell at the gate of the cemetery ringing almost incessantly, so I found that the bell at the gate of the cemetery where ruined souls are buried was tolling by day and tolling by night. I said, "I will explore."

I went as a physician goes into a fever lazareto to see what practical and useful information I might get. That would be a foolish doctor who would stand outside the door of an invalid writing a Latin prescription. When the lecturer in a medical college is done with his lecture, he takes the students into the dissecting room, and he shows them the reality. I went and saw and come forth to my pulpit to report a plague and to tell how sin dissects the body and dissects the mind and dissects the soul. "Oh," say you, "are you not afraid that in consequence of such exploration of the iniquities of the city other persons might make exploration and do themselves damage?" I reply "If in company with the commissioner of police, and the captain of police, and the inspector of police and the company of two Christian gentlemen, and not with the spirit of curiosity, but that you may see sin in order the better to combat it, then, in the name of the eternal God, go? But, if not, then stay away."

Wellington, standing in the battle of Waterlooo when the bullets were buzzing around his head, saw a civilian on the field. He said to him: "Sir, what are you doing here? Be off!" "Why," replied the civilian, "there is no more danger here for me than there is for you." Then Wellington flushed up and said, "God and my country demand that I be here, but you have no errand here."

Now I, as an officer in the army of Jesus Christ, went on that exploration and on to that battlefield. If you bear a like commission, go. If not, stay away. But you say, "Don't you think that somehow the description of those places induces people to go and see for themselves?" I answer yes, just as much as the description of yellew fever in some scourged city would induce people to go down there and get the pestilence.

But I may be addressing some stranger already destroyed. Where is he, that I may pointedly yet kindly address him? Come back and wash in the deep fountain of a Saviour's mercy. I do not give you a cup, or a chalice, or a pitcher with a limited supply to effect your ablutions. I point you to the five oceans of God's mercy. Oh, that the Atlantic and Pacific surges of divine forgiveness might roll over your soul! As the glorious sun of God's forgiveness rides on toward the mid heavens ready to submerge you in warmth and light and love I bid you good morning. Morning of peace for all your troubles. Morning of liberation for all your incarcerations. Morning of resurrection for your soul buried in sin. Good morning! Morning for the resuscitated household that has been waiting for your return. Morning for the cradle and the crib already disgraced with being that of a drunkard's child. Morning for the daughter that has trudged off to hard work because you did not take care of home. Morning for the wife who at forty or fifty years has the wrinkled face, and the stooped shoulder, and the white hair. Morning for one. Morning for all. Good morning! In God's name, good morning!

In our last dreadful war the Federals and the Confederates were encamped on opposite sides of the Rappahannook, and one morning the brass band of the northern troops played the national air, and all the northern troops cheered and cheered. Then on the opposite side of the Rappahannock the brass band of the Confederates played "My Maryland" and "Dixie," and then all the southern troops cheered and cheered. But after awhile one of the bands struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and the band on the opposite side of the river took up the strain, and when the tune was done the Confederates and the Federals all together united as the tears rolled down their cheeks in one great huzza, huzza!

Well, my friends, heaven comes very near to-day. It is only a stream that divides us, the narrow stream of death, and the voices there and the voices here seem to commingle, and we join trumpets and hosannahs and hallelujahs, and the chorus of united song of earth and heaven is "Home, Sweet Home." Home of bright domestic circle on earth. Home of forgiveness in the great heart of God. Home of eternal rest in heaven. Home! Home! Home!

But suppose you are standing on a crag of the mountain and on the edge of a precipice, and all unguarded, and some one either in joke or hate shall run up behind you and push you off. It is easy enough to push you off. But who would do so dastardly a deed! Why, this is done every hour of every day and every hour of every night. Men come to the verge of city life and say: "Now, we will just look off. Come, young young man, do not be afraid. Come near, let us look off." He comes to the edge and looks and looks until, after awhile, satan sneaks up behind him and puts a hand on each of his shoulders and pushes him off. Society says it is evil proclivity on the part of that young man. Oh, no! He was simply an explorer and sacrificed his life in discovery.

A young man comes in from the country bragging that nothing can do him any harm. He knows about all the tricks of city life. "Why," he says, "did not I receive a circular in the country telling me that somehow they found out I was a sharp business man, and if I would only send a certain amount of money by mail or express, charges prepaid, they would send a package with which I could make a fortune in two months, but I did not believe it. My neighbors did, but I did not. Why, no man could take my money. I carry it in a pocket inside my vest. No man could take it. No man could cheat me at the faro table. Don't I know all about the cue box, and the dealer's box, and the cards stuck together as though they were one, and when to hand in my checks? Oh, they can't cheat me. I know what I am about," while at the same time, that very moment, such men are succumbing to the worst satanic influences in the simple fact that they are going to observe. Now, if a man or woman shall go down into a haunt of iniquity for the purpose of reforming men and women or for the sake of being able intelligently to warn people against such perils; if, as did John Howard or Elizabeth Fry or Thomas Chalmers, they go down among the abandoned for the sake of saving them, then such explorers shall be God protected, and they will come out better than they went in. But if you go on this work of exploration merely for the purpose of satisfying a morbid curiosity I will take twenty per cent. off your moral character.

Sabbath morning comes. You wake up in the hotel. You have had a longer sleep than usual. You say: "Where am I? A thousand miles from home? I have no family to take to church to-day. My pastor will not expect my presence. I think I shall look over my accounts and study my memorandum book. Then I will write a few business letters and talk to that merchant who came in on the same train with me." Stop! You cannot afford to do it.

"But," you say, "I am worth $500,000." You cannot afford to do it. You say, "I am worth $1,000,000." You cannot afford to do it. All you gain by breaking the Sabbath you will lose. You will lose one of three things—your intellect, your morals or your property—and you cannot point in the whole earth to a single exception to this rule. God gives us six days and keeps one for Himself. Now, if we try to get the seventh, He will upset the work of all the other six.

I remember going up Mount Washington, before the railroad had been built, to the Tip-Top House, and the guide would come around to our horses and stop us when we were crossing a very steep and dangerous place, and he would tighten the girth of the horse and straighten the saddle. And I have to tell you that this road of life is so steep and full of peril we must at least one day in seven stop and have the harness of life readjusted and our souls re-equipped. The seven days of the week are like seven business partners, and you must give to each one his share, or the business will be broken up. God is so generous with us—He has given you six days to His one. Now, here is a father who has seven apples, and he gives six to his greedy boy, proposing to keep one for himself. The greedy boy grabs for the other one and loses all the six.

How few men there are who know how to keep the Lord's day away from home! A great many who are consistent on the banks of the St. Lawrence, or the Alabama, or the Mississippi are not consistent when they get so far off as the East River. I repeat—though it is putting it on a low ground—you cannot financially afford to break the Lord's day. It is only another way of tearing up your Government securities and putting down the price of goods and blowing up your store. I have friends who are all the time slicing off pieces of the Sabbath. They cut a little of the Sabbath off that end and a little of the Sabbath off this end. They do not keep the twenty-four hours. The Bible says, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy."

I have good friends who are quite accustomed to leaving Albany by the midnight train on Saturday night and getting home before church. Now, there may be occasion when it is right, but generally it is wrong. How if the train should run off the track into the North River? I hope your friends will not send to me to preach your funeral sermon. It would be an awkward thing for me to stand up by your side and preach, you, a Christian man, killed on a rail train traveling on a Sunday morning. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." What does that mean? It means twenty-four hours. A man owes you a dollar. You don't want him to pay you ninety cents. You want the dollar. If God demands of us twenty-four hours out of the week, He means twenty-four hours, and not nineteen. Oh, we want to keep vigilantly in this country the American Sabbath and not have transplanted here the European Sabbath, which for the most part is no Sabbath at all. If any of you have been in Paris, you know that on Sabbath morning the vast population rush out toward the country with baskets and bundles, and toward night they come back fagged out, cross and intoxicated. May God preserve to us our glorious, quiet American Sabbaths.

Oh, strangers, welcome to the great city! May you find Christ here, and not any physical or moral damage. Men coming from inland, from distant cities, have here found God and found Him in our service. May that be your case to-day. You thought you were brought to this merely for the purpose of sightseeing. Perhaps God brought you to this roaring city for the purpose of working out your eternal salvation. Go back to your homes and tell them how you met Christ here, the loving, patient, pardoning and sympathetic Christ. Who knows but the city which has been the destruction of so many may be your eternal redemption?

A good many years ago Edward Stanley, the English commander, with his regiment, took a fort. The fort was manned by some 300 Spaniards. Edward Stanley came close up to the fort, leading his men, when a Spaniard thrust at him with a spear, intending to destroy his life, but Stanley caught hold of the spear, and the Spaniard, in attempting to jerk the spear away from Stanley, lifted him up into the battlements. No sooner had Stanley taken his position on the battlements than he swung his sword, and his whole regiment leaped after him, and the fort was taken. So it may be with you, O stranger. The city influences which have destroyed so many and dashed them down forever shall be the means of lifting you up into the tower of God's mercy and strength, your soul more than conquered through the grace of Him who has promised an especial benediction to those who shall treat you well, saying, "I was a stranger, and ye took Me in."

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Glass shingles are the newest.

Sugar is found more or less in nearly all vegetable substances.

Giant human tracks are said to exist in the solid rock near Rushville, Mo.

Louis Gathmann has a plan for grouping small lenses which gives results equal to the great microscopes.

When sugar is added to water the mixture does not freeze at several degrees below the freezing point. This enables bricklayers to continue at work when ordinary mortar would congeal.

Electric locomotives are proving themselves to be well adapted for use in coal and other mines, and they now furnish motive power for hauling cars in about thirty mines in the United States.

The ærial space within the limit of our vision is calculated to have a diameter of 420,000,000,000 miles, and a circumference of 1,329,742,000,000 miles. And this is only a fragment of the immensity of space.

Goats have been introduced into some of the big horse breeding farms of the West, where disease something like epizooty has broken out. The theory is that the goats take the disease and the horses recover.

A few years ago a number of scientists of New England made a calculation as to the amount of water given to the atmosphere by the "Washington Elm," Cambridge, Mass. They calculated that the leaves of the tree would cover over 200,000 square feet of surface, and that they gave out every fair day during the growing season 15,500 pounds, or 7¾ tons, of moisture.

Thomas Cleveland the white African who has been exhibited before medical men in Philadelphia, is coming to New York, and will probably appear in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His case is a most extraordinary one. Although a full-blooded African, the coloring pigment in his epidermis is entirely absent. He is the only living African who is completely white, without a black spot on any part of his body.

Obeying an Imperative Order.

I had occasion to visit some merchants in the little outlying towns and I was obliged to use a team. As I was familiar with the roads I did not take any driver along. Well, just after I had left the town and was driving leisurely along, estimating the orders I expected to take, I heard a frightful howling and barking of dogs. Looking around I saw an old fellow running toward me and shouting: "Git off my land!"

"I was in the regular traveled road, and did not know what it meant, so I stopped. The old man came up, hair flying and collar wide open.

"Git off'en my land, or I'll sick me dogs on you!" I inquired wherein I had trespassed, as I was on the road, and it was a public one.

"This is my land," he yelled. "The county hain't never guv me a cent for it, an' its mine Git off!"

"But where will I git to?" I demanded.

"I don't care where, so you git."

"Well, then, I'll just drive off the other end."

The old duck scratched his head and finally got the idea into it.

"By gum, stranger, thet's so, hain't it?" I drove on, leaving him convulsed at the joke.—[Pittsburg Post.

Striving to Please.

"I don't know whether I like these pictures or not," said the young woman. "They seem rather indistinct."

"But you must remember, madam," said the wily photographer, that your face is not at all plain."—[Indianapolis Journal.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 15.

Lesson Text: "Joseph Sold Into Egypt," Gen. xxxvii., 23-36 —Golden Text: Gen. l., 20—Commentary.

23. "And it came to pass when Joseph was come unto his brethren that they stripped Joseph out of his coat." Being sent by his father he went forth cheerfully to see if it was well with his brethren, but when they saw him coming they determined to kill him (verses 13, 14, 18-20). How suggestive of the Jews' hatred of Jesus, their brother who came seeking their welfare (Math. xxi., 38; xxvii., 1)! They stripped Him to mock Him, and when crucified parted His garments among them (Math. xxvii., 28, 35).

24. "And they took him and cast him into a pit, and the pit was empty; there was no water in it." Compare Zech. ix., 11, and contrast the miry pit in which Jeremiah was put (Jer. xxxviii., 6). The sinner's deliverance from sin is compared to being taken from a horrible pit and miry clay and having his feet placed on a rock (Ps. xl., 2).

25. "And they sat down to eat bread." When the decree had gone forth to kill all Jews, it is written that the king and Haman sat down to drink (Esth. iii., 15). When they crucified Jesus it is said that "Sitting down, they watched Him there" (Math. xxvii., 36). The question of Jeremiah concerning the sorrows of Jerusalem, "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?" (Lam. i., 12) should come home to all who are indifferent to the sufferings of Jesus.

26. "And Judah said unto his brethren, What profit is it if we slay our brother and conceal his blood?' This same Judah long afterward became surety for Joseph's brother Benjamin (Gen. xliii,, 9; xliv., 32, 33). It was from him that the Messiah, the great deliverer, came in the fullness of time (I Chron. v., 2; Heb. viii, 14). They might conceal Joseph's blood from his father, but like Abel's it would cry to God (Gen. iv., 10.)

27. "Come and let us sell him to the Ishmaelites, and let not our hand be upon him; for he is our brother and our flesh. And his brethren were content." Thus Judah saved his brother from death and his brethren from actual bloodshed. See how one can influence a number! One with God can chase a thousand (Deut. xxxii., 30).

28. "And they drew and lifted up Joseph out of the pit and sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites for twenty pieces of silver, and they brought Joseph into Egypt." Thirty pieces of silver was afterward in Israel the value of a slave (Ex. xxi,, 32). This was the price at which they valued Zechariah, the prophet, and for this amount Judas sold his saviour (Zech. xi., 12; Math. xxvi., 15). Some people to-day seem to sell Jesus for the veriest trifles—that is, they do not care what becomes of Him or His cares, if only they can be gratified.

29. "And Reuben returned unto to the pit, and, behold! Joseph was not in the pit, and he rent his clothes." It was Reuben who first persuaded the other brother not to kill Joseph, but to cast him into a pit, thinking that he might, unobserved, get him out and restore him to his father (verses 21, 22). Reuben was the oldest of all the brothers, he and Judah being both sons of Leah (Gen. xxix., 32, 35). He had a heart to save his brother, but not the power to deliver him from those who hated him. He was evidently absent when Joseph was sold.

30. "And he returned to his brethren and said, The child is not, and I, whither shall I go?" The same phrase is used concerning the absent in chapter xlii., 13, 39, and Jer. xxxi., 15. What a contrast in that glorious name of Jehovah, "I am" (Ex. iii., 14)! Whether in the body or out of the body, if we are only identified with Christ we can never be said not to be, for He is our life, and because He lives we live (John xvi., 19). The anguish of Joseph's soul as he besought his brothers not to sell him is spoken of in chapter xlii., 21.

31. "And they took Joseph's coat, and killed a kid of the goats, and dipped the coat in the blood." Since the day that Adam sinned it has been sorrow and suffering and death all along the line, and will be till He shall come again who, when He first came, bore our griefs and carried our sorrows, and in His own body bore our sins on the tree (Isa. liii., 4; I Peter ii., 24). While the blood of a kid stained Joseph's coat, it was Jesus's own blood that soiled His garments, even the blood from that poor, scourged back and thorn crowned head. But the day comes when the enemies' blood shall stain His raiment (Isa. liii., 3, 4).

32. "And they sent the coat of many colors, and they brought it to their father and said, This have we found; know now whether it be thy son's coat or no." Jacob was truly their father after the flesh, but they were making it very plain that they, like their descendants long afterward, had another father, even he who is the father of all liars and murderers (John viii., 44).

33. "And he knew it and said, it is my son's coat; an evil beast hath devoured him; Joseph is without doubt rent in pieces." There was no chemical analysis to prove that the blood on that coat was not human; there was no son honest enough to tell the facts in the case, and so Jacob must be allowed to think that his much loved son was actually slain, and for twenty years he believed the same (xliv., 28). What an evil beast is envy and hatred, true children of the roaring lion (I Pet. v., 8)!

34. "And Jacob rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his loins and mourned for his son many days." Whatever we sow we reap. Jacob had sown the wind and was reaping the whirlwind (Gal. vi., 7; Hos. viii., 7). He had cruelly deceived his father and lied to himself (Chapter xxvii., 24), and now he was reaping a terrible harvest. This principle of retribution is seen continually and enough of it to make all but the most hardened believe that God means what He says.

35. "And all his sons and all his daughters rose up to comfort him, but he refused to be comforted, and he said, For I will go down into the grave unto my son mourning; thus his father wept for him." How many daughters Jacob had we are not told. One, Dinah, is mentioned by name (xxxiv., 1). We can understand how they might sincerely try to comfort their father, but how these lying sons could comfort him is somewhat of a mystery. He is surely to be pitied, for he had not the light which we have upon the future. He looked into the grave; we look up and know that "to die is gain," "to depart and be with Christ is far better" (Phil. i., 21, 23).

36. "And the Midianites sold him into Egypt, unto Potiphar, an officer of Pharoah's and captain of the guard." The curtain falls upon the sorrowing father and the deceitful sons, and we are given one glimpse of the poor boy so cruelly torn away from his home. He is now a slave in Egypt in the house of the chief of the executioners (see margin). But whether a slave in Potiphar's house or a prisoner falsely accused he is always prosperous, for "the Lord was with him" (chapter xxxix., 2, 3, 21, 23) and there was blessing everywhere. He was one of the blessed men of Ps. i., 1-3.—Lesson Helper.

DEATH BY EXPLOSIONS.

NEARLY A SCORE KILLED IN THREE ACCIDENTS.

Twelve Men Dead and Six Injured at Petersburg, Va.—Three Men Killed by Powder at Brinton, Penn.—Three Perish at Lancaster, Ind., by a Boiler Explosion.

About 3 o'clock a few afternoons ago an alarm of fire was turned in from Blandford, a suburb of Petersburg, Va., and this was soon followed by a loud explosions. In fifteen minutes there was a second explosion. The explosion was caused by fire in the fireworks factory of C. N. Romaine & Brother. Twelve men were killed and six injured by the explosions.

The flames spread very rapidly and were quickly communicated to the other buildings used for the manufacture of fireworks, and thereafter there were frequent explosions.

The dead were Chas. N. Romaine, John B. Bland, Captain James W. Tosh, Jas. W. Perkins, James Bowland, who was a spectator after the first explosion; Robert Rowland, his brother; J. F. Harris, Edward Traylor, W. Parker, Quincy Livesay, James Bryant and Thomas Woodfolk (colored). The injured were: Chief Engineer E. V. Farley, fatal; Charles Wells, injured internally; P. W. Redgray, probably fatally injured; Walter Nunally, hand broken and flesh wound on left breast; E. Stith Beasley, struck on thigh by a flying piece of tin and slightly injured; William Parker, an employe at the fireworks factory, struck in the face by a piece of flying timber. William Traylor and Quincy Livesay, who were employes of the fireworks factory, were also supposed to have been killed.

The remains of Captain Tosh were identified by his knife, sleeve buttons, eyeglasses and watch. Captain Tosh was a candidate for Commissioner of Revenue, in opposition to the present incumbent, James B. Blanks, and some of his election tickets were found in his pockets. He was a member of A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans. For some years he was engaged in the railroad business, both in Richmond and Petersburg. Up to a few months ago he was the auctioneer at the Tobacco Exchange. He had also carried on a dairy business. He was one of Petersburg's most prominent and highly esteemed citizens.

John B. Bland and C. N. Romaine were both prominent members of the City Council. Mr. Bland had been in the Council only a short time, having only been elected a few weeks a ago. They were both married, and leave widows with children. Mr. Romaine for many years had carried on the fireworks business here, and was also engaged with his brother and John O. Barham in the manufacture of trunks

Mr. Bland was a member of the firm of Bland Brothers & Wright, large manufacturers of tobacco. Mr. Perkins, who was among the killed, was a bricklayer. He had been engaged in the business for forty years. He was about sixty years old, and the father of Mr. W. A. Perkins, a well-known young merchant of Petersburg. Thomas Woodfolk, the colored man who was killed, was fireman for Romaine & Brother.

Chief Engineer Farley is a brave fireman and popular with all who know him. As soon as possible after he had been injured he was taken in a wagon to the Home for the Sick.

A temporary morgue was established in a house near the scene of the explosion. Mayor Collier issued the following proclamation:

"In view of the appalling calamity occasioned by the fire of this afternoon in Blandford, whereby many families have been suddenly plunged into the deepest distress by reason of the many lives sacrificed on that occasion, I invite a meeting of the citizens to be held at the Court House in the Council Chamber at 3 o'clock, to take such appropriate measures of sympathy and relief as the extraordinary occasion may require

"CHARLES F. COLLIER, Mayor."

Killed in a Powder Explosion.

Three men were killed and three others seriously injured by a premature explosion of giant powder and dynamite near the new works of the Westinghouse Electric Company, in course of construction at Brinton Station, on the Pennsylvania road near Braddock, Penn. The men were all Austrians. They were excavating for the foundation of a new electric plant. A heavy charge of giant powder was placed in the earth. In some way the dynamite cap went off suddenly.

The men were called back to drill for the powder, and in doing so their steel drills ignited the explosive. Twenty tons of earth fell on the laborers. When the men were extricated, half an hour later, three were dead and three were in a critical condition.

The killed are: Nick Sichnowich, lived at Port Perry, leaves widow and two children; Mike Spahn, lived at Walls, unmarried; Fred Gunter, lived at Walls, unmarried. The injured are Owen Dugan, fireman, skull fractured, badly bruised, several ribs broken, will probably die; David Livingstone, aged sixty, lived at Port Perry, limbs broken and badly bruised; Mike Bosser, legs cut and hands badly burned.

Others were injured slightly, but are known only by numbers, their names not appearing on the company's pay rolls.

Three Killed in a Boiler Explosion.

The boiler in the mill belonging to Christian Weber at Lancaster, ten miles from Spencer, Ind., exploded while the employes were at work. Weber, his son, Lewis, and Clifton Tinehart, a laborer, were instantly killed by the explosion. Two other laborers, whose names were not known, were mortally injured.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

A Family Wiped Out by an Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine.

Joseph Kollas, his wife and three children, were killed at Oil City, Penn., by a nitro-glycerine explosion in their house.

The rear end of the house was blown away, and Kollas's body was found dismembered under the debris. The head of one of the children was blown off, and another body was found twenty yards away horribly mutilated.

The child of a neighbor, Joseph Fessner, was playing in the yard when the explosion occurred and was killed. Mrs. Kollas and her baby were in the kitchen, and the mother was killed and the baby blinded.

IT is an old saying that the condition of the iron trade is a good barometer of general business. It is pleasant to know that this great industry shows signs of improvement. The output of Connellsville (Penn.) coke has lately increased at the rate of 2000 tons per week, while other signs of improvement at Pittsburg and in the Mahoning Valley are reported.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

68TH DAY.—The Bering Sea bill was rejected.——Mr. Voorhees opened the tariff debate in a set speech of three hours.

69TH DAY.—Mr. Allison replied to Mr. Voorhees's tariff speech. Mr. Harris has taken control of the bill and has given notice that he will press the bill daily.——The Senate passed the Bering Sea bill.——A number of committee amendments to the tariff bill were submitted.

70TH DAY.—The third day's debate on the tariff bill was carried on, Mr. Allison, of Iowa, speaking against the bill for two and a quarter hours, and Mr. Mills, of Texas, making a brief defence of it as a compromise measure.

71ST DAY.—Mr. George introduced a bill to reduce official incomes twenty per cent.——Mr. Mills opposed an appropriation to exterminate the Russian thistle.——Tariff debate was prevented by an executive session devoted to an unimportant Florida appointment.

72D DAY.—The Senate adopted a resolution calling for information in regard to Samoa.——The proposition to coin Mexican silver dollars was debated.——Mr. Peffer spoke for two hours on the tariff.

73D DAY.—The Senate discussed the Bering Sea award and England's attitude thereon.

The House.

89TH DAY.—The House made recognition of Speaker Crisp's declination of the Georgia Senatorship by a round of applause as he ascended the steps to his desk.——By unanimous consent the O'Neill-Joy contested election case was postponed.——Mr. Catchings introduced the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.——The House then proceeded to hear eulogies upon the life, character and services of the late Representative Charles O'Neill, of Pennsylvania.

90TH DAY.—Mr. Boatner introduced resolutions asking Attorney-General Olney what has been done to protect Uncle Sam in the Union Pacific receivership proceedings.——Another day was wasted in the attempt to secure a quorum on the election contests.

91ST DAY.—A quorum having been secured the contested election case of O'Neill-Joy from Missouri was decided in favor of Mr. O'Neill, Democrat, by a vote of 155 to 23, no Republicans voting.——Upon an attempt to unseat Mr. Hillborn, of California, and seat Mr. English the Democratic quorum failed.——The House adopted a resolution, presented by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, looking to a special investigation of Governor Tillman's action in interfering with the railways and telegraph in South Carolina.

92D DAY.—The attempt to pass the Bland bill over the President's veto failed.——The contest from the Third California District was decided in favor of W. D. English, Democrat.

93D DAY.—The House approved the journal without filibustering or objection.——J. F. Islar, the newly-elected member from South Carolina, to succeed Representative Brawley, was sworn in and routine business was taken up.——The Bering Sea bill was passed, as were also the Urgent Deficiency bill and Mr. Boatner's resolutions calling upon Attorney-General Olney for information regarding the action taken by the Department of Justice to protect the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific receivership.

94TH DAY.—The bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease hotel sites in Yellowstone Park.——Mr. Dunphy began a fight to deprive the Bureau of Engraving of the postage stamp contract.——Mr. Livingston introduced a bill for an International Exposition to be held at Atlanta, Ga., next year.——The Postoffice Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the House until recess for an evening session to consider pensions.

95TH DAY.—Absenteeism on the part of Democrats and Republican filibustering resulted in the waste of another day. Mr. Springer moved to discharge the warrant issued two weeks ago for the arrest of absentees. The Republicans, led by Mr. Reed, declined to vote, and, as the Democrats failed to muster a quorum, after a few roll-calls the House adjourned.

PATRICK WALSH, SENATOR.

The Editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle Succeeds Colquitt.

Governer Northen, of Georgia, appointed Colonel Patrick Walsh, editor of the Augusta Chronicle, United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Colquitt.

Colonel Walsh, so far from being a candidate, had urged his friend, Major Cumming, for the place. But he signified his acceptance of the honor.

Patrick Walsh was born in Ballingarry, County Limerick, Ireland, January 1, 1840. In 1848 his father emigrated to America with his family, settling in Charleston, where Patrick was soon apprenticed to the Evening News to learn the printer's trade. At the age of eighteen he became a journeyman printer, and subsequently pursued his studies in the Charleston High School, earning money for his expenses by setting type at night. He entered Georgetown College, D. C., where he remained until South Carolina seceded from the Union, when he returned to Charleston and entered the service of the State. In August, 1862, he settled in Augusta, Ga., where he obtained employment on the Daily Constitutionalist, working his way to the front and becoming, in 1863, local editor of the paper. He contributed largely to the news and editorial columns, and was active in shaping the journal's policy during the war. In 1864 he became associated with L. T. Blome in the publication of the Pacificator, a weekly paper, with extensive circulation in the South, but without entirely severing his connection with the Constitutionalist. In 1866 he was appointed Southern agent of the New York Associated Press, and in 1867 he became business manager of the Chronicle and Sentinel, which in 1877 was consolidated with the Constitutionalist, Messrs. Walsh and Wright continuing sole managers and editors. In 1872 Colonel Walsh was sent from Richmond County to the General Assembly of Georgia. He was re-elected in 1874 and 1876. He was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Hancock for President, and in 1884 one of the delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention, which nominated Grover Cleveland. He was also for four years the Georgia member of the National Democratic Executive Committee. He has thoroughly identified himself with the interests of Augusta, and is one of the leading journalists of the South.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Three Indiana Children Perished in a Blazing Building.

An exploding lamp set fire to the house of John L. Price, at Kentville, Ind. Mr. Price was awakened and carried his wife and infant child from the house, though they were terribly burned and may not recover. Three children, four, six and eight respectively, were suffocated before the father could rescue them. Their bodies were burned up. Mr Price was badly burned.

MURDERED BY STRIKERS.

FATAL RIOTS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COKE REGION.

J. H. Paddock Set Upon by Strikers While Inspecting the Davidson Works and Brutally Killed—A Running Chase for Miles—Several Rioters Are Shot Down.

A dispatch from Uniontown, Penn., says: Anarchy is running riot throughout the entire coke region of this section of Pennsylvania. More than two-thirds of the thirty big coal mines and of the 17,000 furnaces in which their product is turned into coke are deserted. Of the 16,000 miners and cokers who should be in the pits and at the ovens, more than 10,000, mostly Hungarians and Slavonians, whose ideas are as foreign to America as their language, are tramping over the country in bodies of 500 and upward, forcing those who have not joined them in their strike against the mine operators to do so.

Crazed by liquor and by the incendiary speeches poured into their ears hour after hour by a dozen demagogic leaders, these mobs know no license, recognize no law, have no mercy and seem to be devoid of reason.

Three hundred deputy sheriffs have been sworn in and armed with Winchester rifles for the protection of life and property. The strikers are prepared to go to any length to gain the point of having every mine and oven in the section abandoned. Nine persons, it is said, have been killed and several wounded.

The actions of the foreigners, and especially the killing of an official of the Frick Coke Company, so incensed the better class of people that there was talk of lynching the men who did the killing.

The war began at daylight at the Trotter plant. About 1000 men camped in the woods during the night and at daybreak marched on the men who had refused to join them. One after another plant was raided and the workers driven from the ovens and forced to flee for their lives. The deputy sheriffs could do nothing with the mob.

Several of the non-unionists were badly beaten and left for dead. The wives of the strikers joined them and led in the assaults. At only one place did the rioters meet with much resistance. This was at the Davidson plant of the Frick Coke Company. About 3 o'clock a mob of 500 strikers gathered at the plant and demanded that the non-unionists throw down their tools.

Chief Engineer Joseph H. Paddock ordered his men to stand firm. This order was the sequel for a fusilade of stones, slugs and pieces of iron. Paddock was struck in a dozen places and fell senseless. Then one of the mob shot him through the back of the head. Having scared the non-unionists away from the plant, the mob retreated toward Connellsville.

A posse was hurriedly formed and started in pursuit of the rioters. The latter passed around Connellsville and were met on the Youghingheny River bridge and were ordered to halt.

They refused and the posse opened fire. One of the Hungarians fell, mortally wounded and died in a few minutes.

A terrible hand to hand struggle took place. Guns, revolvers, blackjacks and clubs were used, Three more men were killed and forty-three of the rioters were clubbed into submission and were taken badly wounded to the Connellsville jail. Among the prisoners is the man who shot Paddock. Sheriff Wilhelm ordered the prisoners removed to Uniontown.

Assistant Chief Engineer Cole, of the Frick Company, took part in the defense of the Davidson plant and was badly injured, but will recover. He assisted the deputies on the bridge, although badly wounded.

Several small battles took place in different parts of the region, and in these, it is said, two persons were killed and many wounded. Several of the rioters arrested on the bridge will not recover.

At 10 o'clock p. m. there were sixty-four rioters in the Uniontown jail. Outside a wild mob clamored for their release.

Appeals were made to the Governor for troops. There are several companies of the Tenth Regiment around Connellsville, and they, as well as the Pittsburg regiment, were hourly expecting to be ordered out.

Camped in Everson Grove, near Scottdale, were 1500 strikers, mostly Hungarians, Poles and Slavs. They were huddled around a hundred large wood fires, and sympathizers supplied them with provisions.

A BUILDING'S COLLAPSE.

A Number of Deaths Caused by the Wreck of a Tenement House.

Four persons were killed and five wounded, several fatally, in the collapse of a tenement building on the northeast corner of Desota and Beale streets, Memphis, Tenn.

The collapse was witnessed by several persons. There was a creaking, a swaying of walls, then the collapse that came with a crash. A great cloud of dust floated out, filling the street each way for a block. There was a hurrying of police, firemen and citizens, and then the work of rescue began. The list of the dead is: John Morgan, barber, aged thirty-five; Amy Simons, thirty-two; Will Cook, alias Henry Gray, thirty; Lottie Marks, thirty.

Of the five injured the chances for the recovery of Cora Murphy and Catherine Boyd were considered extremely doubtful. All the persons taken from the ruined building were colored. The building was erected thirty-four years ago. It was of brick, three and a half stories high, with a slate roof.

Men went to work on the debris as soon as the collapse took place. First an old colored woman shook the dust from off her back, arose from the top of the heap and got away without assistance. Then the form of a woman was lifted out. She was still alive, and soon the body of a man, still breathing, was pulled out. These were sent to the city hospital. Then came a dead man, and so the work of rescue proceeded slowly throughout the day.

There were about fifty rooms in the tenement, about half of which were occupied. Twenty-two people were known to be in the building at the time of the collapse. Of these six escaped without serious injury, four were taken out dead, five wounded, and the remainder were, on the day after the tragedy, missing

THE General Term of the Court of Common Pleas in New York City has affirmed a judgment of $10,000 obtained by Anna E. Swinarton, of Chicago, against George Le Boutillier for the loss of an eye. Miss Swinarton was in Le Boutillier's store when a cash boy snapped a pin and injured her eye. The Court holds that the defendant is responsible for having a mischievous boy on the premises.

THE Japanese portion of the dwellers on the Hawaiian Islands are giving the Provisional Government much trouble by their hostile attitude.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE Mexican Congress is in session.

MEXICO'S prosperity continues to increase.

NOVA SCOTIA has voted in favor of prohibition.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., is the coming packing centre.

THERE are seventy-six homeopathic hospitals in this country.

JAPAN has a well-organized army of 150,000 men and forty warships.

OF the 3000 student at the University of Berlin 800 are Americans.

THE American Building at the Antwerp (Belgium) Exposition will cost $20,000.

REPORTS from Western Kansas say the wheat crop there is badly in need of rain.

PANAMA stockholders have voted in favor of organizing a new company to complete the canal.

THE Secretary of the Interior has decided that the Indian supply warehouse shall remain at New York.

THE Governor's Guards, the oldest company in South Carolina, have been disbanded for disobedience to orders.

FREEMASONS of Argentina and President Cleveland and the Prince of Wales are to intercede in behalf of the Brazilian rebel refugees.

THERE were only thirty-five miles of new railroad track built in New York last year, while in Pennsylvania there were 304 miles built.

THE Mexican National Railway receives its earnings and pays for its local supplies in silver, but must pay gold for its imported supplies.

THE Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N. Y., has bought 2000 glasses to provide a separate glass for each communicant, thus avoiding the danger of spreading disease.

THE amount to be distributed in dividends for the half year to the shareholders of the leading English leading railway companies is $10,000,000 less than at this time last year.

JOHN WALTERS dropped dead while the body of his mother was being put in the grave at Manchester, England. When the mourners returned to the Walters's home they found one sister dead and another dying.

THE Emperors of Austria and Germany have had an interview at Abbazia. It is understood on every hand that it indicates a determined effort to keep the peace which is endangered chiefly by the spread of socialism, especially in Belgium, where mass meetings have been held denouncing royalty.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Very Serious Trouble With the Cheyennes in Oklahoma.

A dispatch from El Reno, Oklahoma, says: The military authorities at Fort Reno have received further information of the Indian outbreak in C. County, Oklahoma. William Delesdenier, a trader at Sener, a point thirty-five miles from the origin of the trouble, came in to purchase ammunition to take out to the settlers. He says that the Indians purchased 3000 rounds of ammunition and took it to the band. The settlers began collecting at Sener, and at that time they had a company of about 175 men under arms, and several bands of settlers had gone to the scene of the trouble. The Indians engaged are followers of Red Moon. The fighting is on the Washita River, about 115 miles west of El Reno.

Delesdenier and a party of settlers went to the scene of the fighting, and found that fifteen of the Indians and about as many of the whites had been killed. It was impossible to get the names of those killed. The Indians are all armed with repeating rifles, and have plenty of ammunition. Indians from other parts of the reservation have hastened to join Red Moon in his contest, and he at this time had about 150 men in his fighting band.

A skirmish occurred between a band of Indians and some white men about thirty miles from Cantonment, the Indians being on the move to join Red Moon. The bodies of two white men were brought into Cantonment. They were killed in the encounter, but the number of Inians killed or wounded was not known. This information was brought in by Clarence Trent, a horseman, who had just arrived from that point, having ridden ninety-five miles to bring the information.

The scene of the Indian trouble is nearly 100 miles from a railroad or telegraph station, and full details are hard to obtain.

10,000 MEN STRIKE.

Pennsylvania Coke Miners Shoot Workers and Destroy Property.

A dispatch from Uniontown, Penn., says: The storm has broken and the scenes of 1891 have been repeated throughout the coke regions the big coke strike being in full force. The call of the Scottdale convention was obeyed by more than half the works in the coke field and it took fully five thousand men from their work.

Ever since the close of the mass meetings there had been more or less rioting and destruction of property, and several calls had been made on the Sheriff for protection.

The ranks of the strikers have been so enforced that the lowest estimates give them 10,000 men. From the outset the strike has been turbulent with a tendency to open defiance of law.

The Hungarians marched from mill to mill and drove the workers out, under the muzzles of pistols. Several engagements occurred and fully three dozen workmen are very seriously injured. Several of the operators telegraphed for deputies and the mills will be guarded by them.

The district delegate convention, meeting at Scottdale to decide if the strike should be general was largely attended, and there was much division of opinion. Late in the afternoon a resolution declaring a general strike was passed by a big majority. The convention was much disappointed by the failure of the Executive Board of the national body of United Mine-Workers to meet them as per agreement, but determined to appeal for aid to the national gathering of mine-workers, which meets on May 10 at Columbus, Ohio. The demands of the men were fixed at ninety cents per 100 bushels for mining, which is twelve per cent. advance over the rate being paid by the Frick Company. Other companies pay twelve to fifteen per cent. less than Frick.

ACCORDING to official statistics recently published, 8510 persons died in Germany during the last cholera epidemic; 7614 of these deaths occurred in the city and State of Hamburg. There were 892 deaths in Prussia.

UNDER the decision of Judge Chetlain, at Chicago, Pendergast, the murderer of Carter H. Harrison, cannot be hanged until July 2. The investigation of his sanity will not be begun until May 21.

THE LABOR WORLD.

GERMANY runs Government lunch rooms.

A BOSS mason in Ceylon can earn $3.20 per week.

BOSTON stair builders will open a trade school.

CO-OPERATIVE banks are increasing in England.

POLICEMEN in Saxony receive $261 a year as salary.

NEW SOUTH WALES workingmen run a newspaper.

LOWELL (Mass.) unions demand city work for the idle.

DETROIT labor unions have a library and reading room.

MICHIGAN building trades workers average $489 per year.

THE master horseshoers of St. Louis have declared a lockout of the journeymen.

THE National Longshoremen's Association of the United States has thirty local branches.

EIGHT THOUSAND miners are out of work in Birmingham, England, owing to a cut in wages.

ALL of the unmarried men at the New Central Coal Mines, Cumberland, Md., have been discharged.

THE pay of organizers of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union has been fixed at $5 per day.

THE Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union has established a labor bureau and reading room at Astoria, Oregon.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

14 MILK AND CREAM.

Somewnat decreased supplies and a good inquiry caused a generally active market during the past week. Up to April 1 the ruling price for platform surplus at the various milk-receiving stations was $1.47 per can of 40 quarts and the exchange price 2¾c. per quart. On April 1 the exchange price was reduced to 2½c. per quart, making surplus milk at the platforms $1.37 per can.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,460,550
Condensed milk, gals	14,000
Cream, gals	31,220

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	$ —	@$	21½
Western, extras	—	@	21½
Western, firsts	19	@	20
Western, thirds to seconds	15	@	18
State—Extra	—	@	19½
Firsts	17½	@	18
Thirds to seconds	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery, extras	—	@	—
Seconds to firsts	11	@	15
Western Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	—
Seconds to firsts	11	@	12
Thirds	—	@	9
Summer make	11	@	15
Rolls, fresh	—	@	—
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, white, fancy	11½	@	11¾
Full cream, good to prime	9	@	10¾
State Factory—Part skims, choice	9	@	9½
Part skims, com. to prime	3	@	7
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	11½
Southern—Fresh gathered	—	@	10¼
Western—Fresh, best	10¾	@	11
Duck eggs—South & West	21	@	24
Goose eggs	45	@	50
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	2 37½	@	2 40
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	1 55
Pea, 1893, choice	—	@	1 55
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 10	@	2 20
White Kidney, 1893, choice	1 85	@	1 90
Black turtle soup, 1893	—	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893 ₱ 60 lbs	1 75	@	1 80
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	1 12½	@	1 15
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Greening, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 50
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 50
Strawberries, ₱ qt	15	@	30
Cranberries, Jersey, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 00	@	2 50
Oranges, Indian River, ₱ box	2 50	@	4 50
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	18	@	19
1893, common to good	11	@	14
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	19
Common to prime	11	@	18
Old odds	4	@	8
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	—	@	85
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	65
Short rye	—	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	7	@	9½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	11
Ducks—Local, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Western, ₱ pair	75	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	70	@	1 12
Pigeons, ₱ pair	35	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7½	@	11
Chickens, Phila, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Jersey, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Ducks, ₱ lb	7	@	12
Geese, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 00	@	3 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ₱ 180 lbs	1 50	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Maine, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 60
Cabbage, Florida, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Red and yellow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Squash, Hubbard, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Lettuce, Southern, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey	2 00	@	2 50
Vineland, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 50
Egg-plant, Florida, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	7 00
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	3 50
Celery, ₱ doz	30	@	75
Green peas, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	—
Spring Patents	3 80	@	3 90
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	63
May	—	@	64
Corn—No. 2	44½	@	45¼
Oats—No. 2 White	39½	@	39¾
Track mixed	36	@	36¼
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	60	@	65
Seeds—Clover, ₱ 100	8 50	@	10 25
Timothy, ₱ 100	4 60	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	6¾	@	7
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	5¾	@	7¼
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, City dressed	5	@	9¼
Country dressed	4	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	9¼
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	5 75
Hogs | Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 00	@	5 40
Dressed	6	@	8

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

A. J. Miller was a visitor in Huntingdon last Thursday on business.

Dr. W. J. Campbell, of Mapleton, was in town on business on Monday.

Bert Etnier and wife drove from Tyrone to this place on last Friday.

A snow squall now and then still reminds us that winter is not all over yet.

B. F. Douglas, C. W. Hiney and Ceas. Stratford were on the sick list last week.

Mrs. Mary Kyper was called to Dunlo, Pa., last week by the serious illness of Edward Gifford.

Wm. Harrison was unfortunate in dislocating his left shoulder one day last week, assisting in the removal of a piano.

Miss Esther Fuller and Wayne Fuller, of this place, who are attending school at Huntingdon, spent Sunday with parents.

Anderson Beers, whose illness was noted in these columns last week, died at his home on Monday evening last, aged about 58 years.

The noise of tack-hammers, clang of stove pipes and shaking of carpets are all indications the semi-annual house cleaning period is here in all its glory.

Geo. W. Thompson, jr., and C. B. Thompson, of this place, left on Monday evening last for Denver, Col., where they expect to locate in the future.

The young people of the Presbyterian church held a festival at the residence of the pastor on Friday evening last in the interest of the parsonage fund.

The sociable given by the local Camp of the P. O. S. of A., on Monday evening last was a very enjoyable affair and was participated in by quite a good many of the members and others.

Clarence B. Etnier, who has sojourned among friends and others in this section for the past few months, started for his adopted state, Montano, on Monday evening last.

On Friday afternoon last the building on Water street occupied by O. W. Gayton as a fish market was discovered on fire and by the prompt response of citizens near at hand, a fire which would likely have wiped out the entire block, was averted.

CASSVILLE.

Frozen onions adorn some of our gardens.

Rev. Straulis preached on Sunday morning and evening in the Lutheran church.

Dr. Campbell, of Mapleton, paid a professional visit to Cassville last Thursday.

Rev. D. D. Kauffman preached on Sunday morning to a large and attentive audience and made a decidedly favorable impression on his members.

Epworth League meeting on Sunday evening was in charge of Wm. Green. A great many spoke on the topic and not a moment of time was lost. The music was bright and spirited.

Geo. M. Green is improving his residence with new weather boarding, paint and bay window. Daniel Hoffman is also improving his home. We hope the good work will go on.

M. E. Sunday school was reorganized on last Wednesday evening. J. O. Heaton, supt.; E. B. Hissong, asst. supt.; Nora Stine, secretary; Mrs. Wm. Green, treasurer; Clarence Stine, librarian. The school is growing in interest and numbers.

N. B. Corbin, of Huntingdon, was in our town on business with the Odd Fellows. He brought our temperance workers the cheering news that they were doing a grand work with their marked Bibles and scrap books along the P. R. R. that men came frequently to get one of those Bibles "from Cassville, for which we "thank God and take courage.

CALVIN.

Miss Dollie Steel is on the sick list.

Miss Ettie Pheasant, one of Huntingdon's teachers, paid her parental home a visit over Sunday.

Smith Bros. are offering their mill property for sale.

Miss Hattie Querry is visiting in Huntingdon for a few days.

Miss Carrie Bumgardner has gone to Huntingdon to learn dressmaking.

The Calvin drum corps will hold a festival at Calvin on Thursday and Saturday evenings, April 19th and 21st. All are cordially invited to attend.

Our public schools have closed and they all seemed to be a success. But we are informed at the closing of one recently that the teacher and scholars repaired to the home of a citizen and put in the time drinking hard cider. If this is the kind of instruction that a teacher proposes to impart to his pupils the sooner parents or some one enforces the law the better for the community. I am persuaded to think that a man ought to pay a fine for giving or offering men a drink of cider sweet or sour.

Last of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the National Capital.

The series of spring excnrsions to the National Capital, which have been so successfully conducted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will close with the final trip on April 19th. These excursions have proven exceedingly popular, both on account of the low rate and the many attractions which Washington has to offer the visitor during the spring. Always a delightful city, Washington is particularly attractive when the trees and flowers with which its parks and squares are enriched are showing the first buss and blossoms of spring. The excursion tickets, which are sold at $9.00 from Pittsburg and at proportionately low rates from other stations, admit a stop-off at Baltimore in either direction, and are valid for return within ten days.

The special train of parlor cars and day coaches will run as follows, and tickets will be sold at the rates quoted:

	Rate.	Train Lvs.
Pittsburg	$9 00	8 05 A.M.
East Liberty	8 95	8 15 "
Braddock	8 80	8 28 "
Irwin	7 90	8 47 "
Uniontown	7 65	6 58 "
Connellsville	7 35	7 32 "
Scottdale	7 35	7 54 "
Greensburg	7 35	9 09 "
Butler	9 00	6 15 "
Indiana	8 45	6 25 "
Blairsville	7 55	9 22 "
Latrobe	7 35	9 26 "
Derry	7 35	9 36 "
Johnstown	7 35	10 22 "
Cresson	7 35	11 12 "
Martinsburg	7 35	10 35 "
Hollidaysburg	7 35	11 20 "
Altoona	7 35	12 05 P.M.
Bellwood	7 35	12 17 "
Bellefonte	7 25	10 34 A.M.
Clearfield	7 25	9 58 "
Philipsburg	7 25	10 41 "
Osceola	7 25	10 50 "
Tyrone	7 25	12 27 P.M.
Huntingdon	6 65	12 55 "
Bedford	6 65	9 50 A.M.
Mt. Union	6 30	1 15 P.M.
McVeytown	5 95	1 35 "
Lewistown Junction	5 60	1 20 "
Mifflin	5 25	2 10 "
Port Royal	5 15	2 14 "
Newport	4 60	2 41 "
Duncannon	4 50	2 58 "
Washington, Arrive		7 45 "

In addition to the special train the tickets will be good for passage on all trains of the 19th inst., except the Pennsylvania Limited.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

The Century War Book.

Widespread interest has been excited among war veterans and all classes of citizens by the magnificent record of the Civil War which is now being distributec by the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. This is the "Century War Book," a work which has attained the reputation of being the most accurate, complete and artistically beautiful history of the war ever published. When originally issued several years ago it sold from $22 to $28, but the *Inquirer* is offering it to its readers in weekly parts at a merely nominal cost each week. The text of the work is made up of contributions written by all the great participants in the war on both sides, including Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Longstreet, Johnston, Hill, Howard, Beauregard, Buell, Kerby, Smith, Law, McMahon, Fitz John Porter, Burnside, Rosecrans, Sickles, Cox, Lew Wallace, Imboden, Pope, Horace Porter, Early, Pleasonton, Fry and many other leaders.

The main feature, however, is embraced in the portraits, illustrations and maps, over 900 in number, all executed in the highest artistic style, and many of them made from rare war-time originals. The descriptions of all the great battles are written by the leading Generals who fought them, and fully illustrated, very often by sketches made at the time. The paper and print are superb and fully in keeping with the usual work of the Century Company, which publishes the work.

This superb history is published in twenty parts, and the *Philadelphia Inquirer* has just begun the distribution, it being the intention to give out one part each week until the series is completed. To obtain this valuable work all that is necessary is to cut out a coupon from the *Inquirer* and send it together with ten cents to the *Philadelphia Inquirer* Coupon Department, 1109 Market Street, Phiiadelphia.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of April 7th.

Population, 510.

Last consecutive number, 1453.

No. 703 was released on parole on Wednesday.

No 962 received his final discharge on Thursday.

No. 1128 was returned to the Reformatory on Sunday morning.

Nineteen visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

Nos. 912 and 985 were released on final discharge on Wednesday.

Twenty-four dust brushes were received this week for Reformatory use.

About four hundred beautiful geraniums are blooming in the green house.

Eleven inmates were received from Philadelphia on Saturday evening last.

A large invoice of first, second and third grade cloth was received in the clothing department since our last issue.

Eighteen gross of brushes were shipped from the brush factory this week and orders secured for one hundred dozen.

The following supplies were received in the kitchen department since our last issue: 1120 pounds of salt, 50 barrels of flour and 2 barrels of oatmeal.

On Saturday last a large number of our officers and employes viewed a large beef in the meat room near the kitchen department that had been killed in the Reformatory slaughter house the day previous. The beef weighed when dressed 1450 pounds. On Tuesday it was photographed by Military Instructor Blain. This is the largest beef yet slaughtered in the history of the Reformatory.

Sale Register.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., the property known as Mapleton Tannery, will be sold at public sale. The property consists in part as follows: No. 1, a lot of ground containing about 1¼ acres, having thereon erected One Steam Tannery, furnished with 4 steam engines, bark mills, rollers, scouring machine, Worthington force pump, etc. No. 2, a lot of ground, 50x100 feet, having thereon hair house, dryer, etc. No. 3, a tract of land containing about 4 acres, having thereon hide house, bark sheds for 5,000 cords bark. car scales, wagon scales and office. No. 4, a tract of land, containing 5½ acres. Also, the following personal property: Set wagon scales on Main street, baler, bark rosser, wagon, 5 carts, drill, anvil, forge blower, set pipe tools, 2 sets block and tackle, hoisting jack, 2 platform scales, 3 spring scales, bark and tan forks, yard hooks, unhairing and fleshing knives, wheelbarrows, trucks, shovels, picks, etc. For terms and further particulars, see bills.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, Dec'd.)

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE A. DAVID,
K. A. LOVELL, Executrix.
Attorney for Executrix.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day purchased at Sheriff's sale all the personal property of James E. Walls and C. M. Walls, of Union township, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, wagons, horses, farm implements and grain in the ground. The same has been left in charge of said James E. Walls and C. M. Walls and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with same.

A. B. SMITH.
Feb. 27.'94-f.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have purchased the following articles at Sheriff's sale and left same in charge of John M. Quarry, of Cass township: Spring wagon, sledge and iron, rake and rough lock, spring tooth harrow, cultivator, hill side plow, hay rake, Champion mower, two-horse wagon and bed, hay ladders, hay rope and tackle, forks and rake, wind mill, lot hay, metal plow, 2 sets front gears, black horse, bay pony, 3 shotes, ⅓ interest in 20 acres grain in ground, bed and bedding, coal stove, lounge, 6 chairs, 3 beds and bedding, table, cupboard, doughtray, cook stove and pipe, 10 bushels potatoes and iron kettle. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or interfere with said property.

JAMES D. QUERRY.
March 22, 1894.

GO TO

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

-FOR A-

Fine and Perfect-Fitting

SUIT.

Mount Union, - Penn'a.

PENN STREET .....Restaurant.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Retail

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,
Huntingdon, - Pa

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Full Line of MEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDRENS' SHOES,

Which I wish to dispose of Hard Times Prices.

A lot of Men's Shoes at $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25. Can't be beat.

Ladies' Shoes from $1.00 upwards.

A full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Froceries, Table and Floor Oil Cloth.

Marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

S. B. MYERS,

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite Opera House.

NEW LOT HERE!

Fast Color Calico, 5 1-2 Cts. Yd.

Men's Seamless Derby Rib Top Socks, 4 pairs for 25c.

Lancashire Gingham at only 25c. a Yd.

Boys' Waists at 18c., usual price, 30c.

HBavy rib Long Stockings, 4 pairs, 25c., heap at 13C. Pr.

The above goods are all new and illustrate a few of the MANY BARGAINS we Lave to offer you at

LYNN'S - NOVELTY - STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 11, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Next Friday will be arbor day.

—Miss Katie I. Long is visiting friends in Altoona.

—J. W. Stumbaugh, of Orbisonia, is visiting in Mapleton.

—R. N. McCarl is having an addition built to his house.

—All the latest styles in New Millinery at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—Laces, Silks and all kinds of Millinery at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—T. M. Logan spent a couple days of the past week in Lewistown.

—The Presbytery of Huntingdon convened at Clearfield yesterday.

— Mrs. Lizzie Hicks, of Huntingdon, is visiting parents and friends in this vicinity.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday at 10.30 A. M.

—Clean up your premises and help to keep tbe health of your town in a first-class condition.

—Mrs. Ellen McHugh has been seriously ill for some time. It is feared that she may not recover.

—The ladies of Mapleton and vicinity are invited to call and see my New Goods. Miss Kate Cowher.

—Mrs. H. H. Swope spent a portion of last week with her daughter, Mrs. T. L. Banks, at Ryde.

—The opening of the trout season, April 15th, falls on Sunday; therefore it will be illegal to catch trout until the 16th.

—J. G. Dell, who taught the No. 3 school in this borough last winter, is taking a special course at Juniata College.

—The Keystone Reed and Rattan Co., of Huntingdon, recently made an assignment to K. A. Lovell, esq., for the benefit of creditors.

—The officers of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., will be installed this evening by D. D. G. M., N. B. Corbin, of Huntingdon.

—The ground made famous by Picket's charge, at Gettysburg, will be the camping grounds of the National Guards this summer.

—Wm. Phillips, one of Alexandria's prominent citizens, was in town on Friday. The ITEM office was favored with a brief call from him.

—Belting—leather or rubber—best quality furnished to order on short notice. Call on or write for prices.

H. H. SWOPE.

—James S. Keagy, an employee in the P. R. R. shops at Altoona, fell from a scaffold on Monday and sustained injuries which resulted in his death a few hours afterward.

—John Jacobs, of Shirleysburg, spent a day in Mapleton last week. He is as cheerful and jolly as ever and contemplates a trip next year to Germany, the land of his nativity.

—Some person has borrowed from the library of the editor of the ITEM a book entitled "Great Composers." It has been out about two years and we kindly request the person who has it to return it.

—M. E. church services for next Sunday: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; class service, 10.15 A. M.; Junior League, 3.30 P. M.; Senior League, 6.30 P. M.; preaching services, 7.30 P. M.; subject, "The Remedy."

—Edward McVitty, of Philadelphia, was in town last week examining the machinery in the Mapleton Tannery. We understand there will be a number of bidders for the plant when it is offered at public sale, April 20th.

—J. N. Kensinger, aged about 66 years, was struck by the locomotive of Pacific express and instantly killed at Huntingdon on Sunday morning last while gathering coal. Deceased leaves a wife, three daughters and two sons.

—On Monday the "h" in Pittsburg was dropped by the postal authorities. Heretofore "burgs," with the exception of Harrisburg were spelled with the final "h" but under the new ruling all "burgs" will be spelled without the "h."

—The total coal production of the United States in 1893 was 183,422,710 tons. Of this Pennsylvania produced 45,225,781 tons of bituminous coal and 53,810,210 tons of anthracite. Illinois comes next with 18,955,000 tons and Ohio third with 14,521,800 tons.

—Dr. N. C. Heaton, of Cassville, a graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, will be at the residence of Mrs. J. B. Dell Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, prepared to do all kinds of dental work at reasonable prices. He is qualified and will guarantee satisfaction.

—The weather of the past ten days seems more like February than April. During the greater part of the month of March the most spring-like weather prevailed but snow and sleet have fallen almost every day of the present month. As we go to press this morning the snow is about ten inches deep and continues falling.

—While appraisers were looking up the property of James Mckee, of Mifflin township, Cumberland county, last Tuesday in an old chest in the garrett was found $3,895.35 tied up in a mouldy paper. The money is supposed to have been put there 40 years ago. Eighteen hundred dollars of the money was in gold, $600 in silver and the balance in paper money. All the paper money was covered with mould.

—Mrs. James Cullen died at her home in Spruce Creek, this county, on Thursday night. She was a member of the Catholic church, and highly respected. Deceased was born in Alexandria, this county, October 2, 1832. She is survived by her husband, the well known supervisor of the Pennsylvania railroad, and eight children: Anna, Mary, Jane Fitzsimmons, Agnes Wooden, James, Bernard, William and Thomas.

—F. P. Dumont, assistant engineer, of the Pennsylvania railroad force, who has during the winter been in charge of construction work at Broad street station, Philadelphia, has been transferred to Huntingdon for overseeing improvements to bridges between Huntingdon and Tyrone. Mr. Dumont had charge of the new work between Port Royal and Huntingdon last summer. He is a very pleasant gentleman and we are pleased to see him transfered to Central Pennsylvania again.

—Charles H. Hooper had a narrow escape from a horrible death last Thursday. He had boarded a freight train for the purpose of gathering fuel. After the train was under way he attempted to get off and in so doing fell between the cars, and across the rail. The wheel caught him at the waist but by making good use of his feet the wheel served to push him out. Had his clothing caught, nothing could have prevented his being cut in twain. We congratulate him on his escape.

—The Pennsylvania State Sabbath Association has sent out circulars suggesting that on April 22nd, when the Sunday law of 1794, reaches its one hundredth anniversary local celebrations be held all over the State by the various Sabbath Associations, the churches, all Christian organizations, and the labor Unions. It is intended to use this anniversary day to impress upon the friends of Sunday observance the fact that its enemies are active and to arouse them to increased vigliance.

—The Altoona district Young Men's Christian Asoociation will hold their annual conference at Huntingdon, Pa., April 28-29. Each association in the district is invited to send delegates to this conference. A cordial invitation is also extended to persons living at points where there are no associations, and who are interested in association work to attend this conference. Entertainment will be provided for all who attend. The Altoona district includes the following counties: Centre, Huntingdon, Fulton, Bedford, Blair and Clearfield.

—Here is a tramp with nerves of iron. He turned up in Bristol and said his name was Joseph Ryan, and that he came from Boston. In attempting to jump on a moving freight train, on the Pennsylvania railroad, on Monday night, he slipped. One foot was caught under the heavy wheels and mashed to a pulp. The traveler was carried into the station and Dr. John Ward responded to a call upon him. The doctor found that amputation was necessary, and asked Ryan if he could stand it without ether. "Do it either with or without; cert," said Ryan. Then, as the doctor cut away at the ground-up member, the tramp nonchalantly read a newspaper, as though the loss of a foot was no more than the deprivation of a few square meals. Ryan was afterward brought to a hospital in Philadelphia.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says it is hoped by the various medical examiners of the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief department that hospital cars will soon be added to the company's rolling stock. That these are needed is not denied, and the chances are that they would have been provided had the business depression not hit the country, necessitating a retrenchment in the operating expenses. With a hospital car, ready at a moment's notice, an injured person can be cared for in a suitable manner until a hospital is reached. It would be provided with all the surgical appliances and prove its worth to the company from the time it was put on the rails.

Borough Inspection.

The borough council made a tour of inspection of the eastern part of town last Friday evening. Generally speaking they found that portion of the town in a cleanly condition. Four or five manure piles, a couple of water closets, some ash piles and one or two pig pens, however, were found in an objectionable condition and as soon as the tour of the town is completed the owners will receive official and legal notice to put their premises in a healthful and presentable condition.

Another matter that will be remedied is the number of wood piles on streets and alleys. These must be removed as these thoroughfares are for travel and convenience and must not be obstructed. Every good citizen should appreciate this and find room for his wood piles on his own premises. Such things make a bad appearance about one's premises. "Clean up" should be the watchword and there should be no necessity for requiring citizens in any community to do what good citizenship and duty prompts them to do.

A few years ago the borough of Plymouth, Luzerne county, had a terrible scourge of typhoid fever, caused by contamination of the water supply. Hundreds of the citizens were swept away. Soon after this awful calamity the writer had occasion to spend a few hours in the town and we were amazed to find in very public places vast accumulations of decaying animal and vegetable matter. It occurred to us at the time that the mortality might have been considerably decreased had sanitation received the attention that it should have received. What happened to Plymouth might happen any community, but we are satisfied that if every citizen gives the necessary attention to cleanliness about his premises there would be little danger of such deadly visitations.

Next Friday evening the council will make a tour of the western part of town and hope to find it in still better condition than they found the eastern part. Let every citizen take an interest in this matter.

They Want Names.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 928 Arch St., Philadelphia, desire the names and address of a few people in every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10x13 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and address of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is $1.00, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.

NOTE.—The editor of this paper has already received copies of above pictures and consider them really "Gems of Art."

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Loo, if your stom ach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your idneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons at50c. per bottle.

Dentistry.

I will be in Mapleton on Monday, April 16th, and will remain for three days only when all work entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office in Juniata house.

A. L. PUCKEY.

Where Do You Live?

Following is a list of the removals in town so far as we have been able to gather them:

MAIN STREET.

W. H. Spangler to his new double house.

D. H. Wallett to W. H. Spangler's new house.

A. C. Fisher to M. L. Rex's house.

John L. McDonald to L. M. Speer's house.

SPRING STREET.

Wm. Arnold to the Benner house.

SUGAR STREET.

S. B. Neice to W. H. Rex's house.

HILL STREET.

John Hughes to W. H. Spangler's house.

RIDGE STREET.

H. A. Chilcote to M. Truax's house.

George Buchanan to W. H. Dunn's house.

A. K. Skipper to A. W. Wibley's house.

CHESTNUT STREET.

Richard Wrenner to Mrs. A. Wilson's house.

Mrs. Maggie Frantz to G. W. Yocum's house.

GLENDOWER WAY.

W. H. Wilson, from Spruce Creek, to D. K. Coder's house.

Jno. C. Garrett to B. F. Godard's house.

GRANT STREET.

Samuel Buchanan from Union township to James Snyder's house.

Jesse Corbin to George L. Smith's house.

Wm. Brininger to W. H. Rex's house.

RESERVOIR STREET.

P. M. Hooper to J. G. Gillam's house.

CALLOWHILL STREET.

M. Gladfelter to C. W. Weaver's house.

Geo. Hommon to L. D. Himes' house.

Enzer Chilcote from Union township to S. P. Pheasant's house.

CAMPBELL STREET.

Geo. Kennedy to W. H. Spangler's house.

E. R. Ramsey to W. H. Spangler's house.

Harry Wagner to W. H. Spangler's house.

GAYTON STREET.

A. M. Parker to J. G. Gillam's house.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oliver Long last week moved his family from Mapleton to Porter township.

Charles W. Weaver moved to the Geissinger farm in Union township.

Harry Cowher commenced housekeeping in W. S. Shore's house south of town.

Robert Anderson moved to the Quinter farm north of town.

Wesley Smith moved to Mount Union.

An Adventurous Ride.

There passed through Mapleton last evening on St. Louis and Chicago express a lad who has had a remarkable career as a "bum." His name is Oscar Schlotz and about a year ago he left his home in Denver, Colorado, to visit his grandfather who lives in the eastern part of this state. While in the east he visited many places along the Atlantic coast. The eastern papers have frequently referred to the lad's wanderings. Having been satisfied with his visit he started home and yesterday he arrived in Harrisburg by way of the Reading road. From that point he concluded to take the Pennsylvania route. He took his position on the projecting edge of a car spring underneath vestibuled car No. 23. His legs hung out over the ends of the ties and when the train attained full speed his position was indeed perilous. The wind, rain and snow added to his discomfort. He clung to the position until somewhere between Lewistown and Huntingdon, when he felt his strength failing and concluded to better his position. He managed to crawl along the edge of the car to the steps, attracted the attention of a passenger who opened the door for him, and was taken inside the car. He was almost frozen. His sufferings were relieved and his appetite satisfied. When the train reached Altoona he was again in good condition.

He is said to be rather prepossessing in appearance, well developed and apparently of more than average robust constitution. He is intelligent and gives a good account of his travels, and is inclined to boast of what he has accomplished without the expenditure of any money.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Gr t n, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. Ms husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons

Winter Goods.

The time of the year is now at hand that you will want heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels, Mied Goods and

RED FLANNELS,

also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock

BOOTS AND SHOES

and Rubber Goods is also complete. We aim to keep a complete stock of Groceries. We can suaply your wants in any line. We know

IMES ARE DULL

and Money scarce but we want to say that you can get as much value for your dollar here as any where in the county. We also take any kind of marketable

PRODUCE

in echange for goods the same as cash. Remember the place.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton, Pa.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

PERU'S TWO PRESIDENTS.

SENHOR BORGONO SEIZES THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT.

On the Death of Bermudez He Took Possession of the Lima Palace, Notwithstanding the Protests of Senhor Solar, the Constitutional President.

A cablegram from Lima, Peru, says. On the death of President Bermudez his Ministers all sent in their resignations to First Vice-President Solar, but Second Vice-President Borgono, backed by Caceres and the soldiery, took possession of the palace and commenced issuing decrees.

Thus Peru has two Presidents, a constitutional one, Senhor Solar, and a revolutionary one, Colonel Borgono.

A deputation of about five hundred representative citizens waited on Senhor Solar with assurances of their adherence to him as the constitutional President.

Senhor Solar thanked them for their loyalty, begged them to preserve the peace and told them that he had sent a message to Caceres asking him to define his intentions in the crisis. He was awaiting the answer before taking any action.

Meanwhile the city is patrolled by a strong guard, the church towers are full of soldiers, all the shops are closed, and business is suspended. There has been no rioting, but considerable alarm is felt.

Colonel Borgono has already named a Cabinet, choosing for his Ministers Senhors Garcia, Urrutia, Dulanto, Antayo and Lapuente.

Senhor Solar, being unable to obtain any satisfactory answer from Caceres, sent a severe note to the ex-Ministers, reproaching them for their conduct in only recognizing him on paper, but delivering up to Colonel Borgono the military forces and all the prerogatives of the chief executive.

He charges them with being the authors of the revolutionary movement and holds them responsible for its consequences.

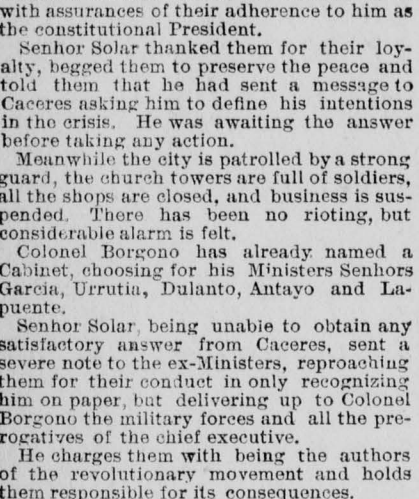
Senhor Solar is now in hiding, but it is reported that he has sent a statement of his position and his claims upon the Presidency to the diplomatic corps at Lima.

Justiniano Borgono, who, it seems, will occupy the Presidential chair of Peru until August 10 next, is about forty-five years old and is very popular in his own country. He is a native of Trujillo and comes from one of the oldest Castilian families in Peru. He owns an immense plantation in the Department of Libertad, of which Trujillo is the capital. When the war broke out with Chile Borgono, although not then a soldier, volunteered his services. He was promoted in a short time to the command of a regiment and his military rank of colonel has been officially confirmed.

Will American interests suffer in Peru as a result of these controversies is a question which is causing the administration some concern. No ship is available at present for duty in those waters, although in an emergency one of the vessels at Montevideo could be sent. If necessary the Ranger, which is at Acapulco, could be sent to that quarter, but she is a member of the Bering Sea fleet, and will be needed in the upper Pacific shortly.

BROWN RE-ELECTED.

The Republicans Elect Their State Ticket in Rhode Island.



GOVERNOR BROWN.

The result of the election in Rhode Island was an overwhelming victory for the Republicans. Governor Brown and the whole Republican State ticket are elected, and the complexion of the General Assembly, which now consists of a Republican Senate and an overwhelmingly Democratic House, is changed. In the new Assembly not over a dozen Democrats will have seats.

The returns indicated the election of three Democratic Senators and the same number of Democratic Representatives. To these were probably to be added three or four more Representatives from Pawtucket.

Districts and towns which have always been regarded as Democratic strongholds have given large Republican majorities. Providence, usually a Democratic city, gave a plurality of 538 for Brown, and the Republican State ticket will have about 8000 plurality. This was the first election in Rhode Island under the Plurality law.

Democratic papers concede Brown's election by a plurality of 4914, and say the General Assembly is also the enemy's.

Hoxie, Republican, who was last year unseated from the House by the Democrats, which action caused the Grand Committee deadlock, was elected to the Senate from Westerly.

The Democratic city of Woonsocket has gone Republican for the first time in a State election in many years. The entire Woonsocket Assembly delegation is Republican. The little town of Tiverton, always considered a Democratic stronghold, is also Republican.

The Hon. Franklin P. Owen, the present Speaker of the Democratic House of Representatives, has always been returned from the town of Scituate whenever he cared to run. He was caught in the flood, however, and lost.

The result of the election insures the choice of ex-Governor George Peabody Wetmore as the successor of Senator Dixon in the United States Senate.

The Democrats expected to lose the Legislature, but were fairly confident of electing their candidate for Governor. They did not, however, expect a land slide. That is what they got nevertheless. The Prohibition vote was much less than last year.

EVERY cell in the Missouri Penitentiary is occupied, and the Warden is at a loss to know how to provide for more. There are now 2002 prisoners in the prison, half of whom are doing nothing.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

RIGHT REV. MICHAEL J. O'FARRELL, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Trenton, died a few mornings ago at the episcopal residence.

THE biggest labor war Rhode Island has ever seen is on. It is a struggle of the weavers against the two loom system; a war against an improvement which they claim is impracticable.

UNITED STATES cruiser Marblehead was put in commission at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard.

FOUR women spinners who went to work in a factory in Paterson, N. J., where a strike prevails, were mobbed by a crowd of infuriated employes, who dragged them through the street, beating them, within a block of the police station.

EXPERT DEWON professes to have discovered that the State of New York has lost over $3,000,000 through a failure of Comptrollers to collect the Interstate Commerce tax.

AT the Gravesend (N. Y.) election for Supervisor the Citizens' candidate defeated the candidate of the McKaneites by a majority of 273.

CONFESSIONS of members of the Gravesend (N. Y.) "gang" show that money was used to bribe the juries that tried McKane, Sutherland and the others.

COXEY'S "Commonweal" army was forbidden to parade in Allegheny City, Penn.

HUNGARIAN societies turned out to parade in New York City in large numbers, and memorial services were held in Cooper Union to do honor to the memory of Louis Kossuth.

THE strikers in the coke regions of Pennsylvania committed no further serious acts of violence; the bodies of eight Hungarians, supposed to have been shot by deputy sheriffs, were found in a wood. Eleven strikers in all were killed during the rioting. Many arrests have been made for Paddock's murder. Davis, the President of the strikers' organization, is in jail.

South and West.

REPUBLICANS carried the municipal elections in Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo and Mansfield, Ohio.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN issued a proclamation assuming control of the police and marshals in all the cities and incorporated towns of South Carolina; at the State Capitol he made a speech in defence of his course. The militia have left Columbia.

PRAIRIE fires have caused much damage in South Dakota.

THE Democratic ticket was elected in Texas by reduced majorities.

RETURNS from Western States that held elections show marked Republican gains throughout.

WILL REDEHAM, Will Lavender, Will Adams and Milt Driggs were drowned in the Chattahoochee River, Columbus, Ga., by the capsizing of their boat.

Two little children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark were burned to death at Glade Springs, Va., during the absence of their parents from the house.

THE Exchange National Bank of Eldorado, Kan., was robbed of $15,700 a few days ago. There was no force used on the vault, and it was supposed to be the work of some one who understeod the combination.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN issued a proclamation restoring the civil status in Florence and Darlington Counties, S. C. The troops have returned home.

A GREAT victory was won for organized labor generally in a decision of the United States Court at Omaha, Neb., forbidding the Union Pacific receivers to cut the wages of the engineers, on the ground that an agreement made with the labor unions must be kept inviolate.

Washington.

THE President nominated Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, to be Public Printer. He held the office during Cleveland's first term.

CHAIRMAN VOORHEES began the tariff debate in the Senate, speaking in defense of the bill reported by the Finance Committee.

THE President nominated J. B. Brawley, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Register, and G. A. Howard, of Tennessee, to be an Auditor in the Postoffice Department.

Foreign.

BREAD riots have resulted from the prevailing distress in Southern Spain.

DURING a battle between troops of the Sultans of Bornu and Pabah, Central Soudan, Africa, both Sultans were killed.

NICARAGUA'S President withdrew the exequaturs of the American and British Consuls for their part in the Bluefields affair.

THE missing North German Lloyd steamer Ems has been towed into Horta, Fayal, one of the Azores, by the Wild Flower, a British tank steamer, which picked up the Bremen liner after her propeller frame was broken. She broke her shaft Friday, March 23, and drifted helplessly. The steamer Rappahannock sighted her and offered assistance but ultimately sailed away, leaving the Ems in distress. March 27 the Wild Flower took the Ems in tow.

DON RAFAEL IGLESIAS was elected President of Costa Rica.

THE House of Commons passed a motion affirming the desirability of establishing a Legislature for Scotland to deal with purely Scottish affairs.

THE German Ambassador gave a dinner in honor of Secretary Gresham.

THE Chilean Claims Commission has about concluded its work.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR DOE made a report on New York City's war claim for $2,095,634 and interest.

SEVENTEEN of Samoa's native rulers have been convicted of inciting rebellion.

BY the caving-in of one of the shafts of the Koscheleu Mine, near Breslau, Germany, eleven men were killed and a large number injured. The killed were nearly all buried beneath the falling earth and debris.

PARIS has come to the conclusion that it is at the mercy of bomb throwers, in spite of all its law makers and law enforcers can do

FAIR BUILDINGS SOLD.

Chicago at Last Disposes of Her Immense Structures.

All of the big World's Fair buildings at Chicago were sold at private sale a few days ago, by the South Park Commissioners. L. C. Garrett, a St. Louis contractor, bought the lot for $75,500. This purchase includes the great Manufactures Building, Machinery Hall and the Buildings of Administration, Electricity, Mines, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Transportation. The only structures not named in the purchase are the Art Building, now the property of the Field Columbian Museum; the Convent La Rabida, the two service buildings, into which the exposition company has gathered its effects, and the Forestry Building. The purchaser expects to begin the demolition of the buildings at the north end of Jackson Park at once.

FATAL ELECTION FIGHTS

BLOODSHED AT THE KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO POLLS.

A Murderous Collision Between the American Protective Association Men and Catholics at the Kansas City Election—One Man Dead—Shootings at Chicago.

In an election day riot at Kansas City, Mo., between A. P. A. men and Catholics, one man was shot dead and three more fatally wounded. Several shooting affairs occurred at the polls in Chicago.

The American Protective Association and the Roman Catholics came together in a bloody conflict at the polls in Kansas City. It cannot be stated which side is responsible for the affray, as the partisans of each loudly charged the other with causing all the trouble. More than a hundred shots were exchanged in less than as many seconds, and when the firing ceased one man was dead, three were dying and two were wounded. The dead man is E. Callahan, city sidewalk inspector. He was shot through the right side. Harry Fowler, laborer, shot through the back; Con. Brosnahan, contractor, shot through the kidney, and Jerry Pate, deputy constable, shot in the face, were fatally injured. Patrick Fleming was shot in the left shoulder and John McGovern, laborer, was shot through the right arm. The riot was the culmination of bitter feeling which had been manifested by action and words ever since the polls opened. The two antagonistic elements were solidly divided for Mayor. The aggressive support of each side during one of the hottest campaigns ever known in Kansas City engendered a strong sentiment of bigotry. The immediate cause of the tragedy was an attempt by Callahan and others to prevent the arrest of one of their companions, who was charged with felonious assault on an A. P. A. man. Constable Pate had a warrant for the arrest of Jim, John and Bert Pryor. When he attempted to serve it Callahan interfered, and others of his following came to his assistance. Pate says Callahan began the firing.

Broken heads and police interference marked the opening of the polls in the Seventh Precinct of the Twenty-third Ward at Chicago, Ill. James Keneally, Democratic clerk, and several of his friends attempted to interfere with the work of the judges and the result was a lively fight. Policeman Neinangen, who attempted to restore order, was attacked by the belligerents and severely beaten and kicked. A detail of police finally dispersed the rioters and arrested Kenneally. Twelve policemen were stationed at the polling place, and voting continued without further disturbance. Rioting and intimidating of voters began about noon at the polls in the levee district of the First Ward, and Clark street from Van Buren to Polk street was filled with a howling mass of excited persons. Adherents of "Bathhouse John" Coughlin, the regular Democratic candidate for Alderman, and "Bill" Skakel, of gambling clock fame, the independent candidate, met several times during the morning and the cracks of revolver shots were heard frequently. "Buff" Schwartz, a Skakel follower, was beaten by Coughlin men until he bled from a dozen wounds and was then shot down in the street. The Skakel men say that Coughlin thugs held the polls with the assistance and inactivity of the police. John Dee, one of the Coughlin men who attacked Schwartz, was afterwards shot twice in a saloon by Lewis Luther, a colored man, who declared himself for Skakel. Luther was arrested.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR STEWART, of Nevada, declares that he is no longer a Republican, but a Populist.

CHARLES DE LESSEP'S name has been removed from the roll of the French Legion of Honor.

THE only Methodist who has ever been a Privy Councilor of England is Henry Fowler, the new Indian Secretaary.

PROFESSOR BROWN-SEQUARD, the eminent French physician and physiologist, the supposed inventor of the "elixer of life," is dead.

THE grave of John Boyle O'Reilly, at Holyhood, near Boston, will be marked by a stone which was brought from O'Reilly's native place in Ireland.

KING WILLIAM, of Wurtemburg, upon whom Queen Victoria is about to confer the Order of the Garter, runs two hotels, one opposite his palace and the other not a great distance from it.

PRINCE BESOLOW, who is a student at Williams College, has received a call from his people in Africa to return to his native land and take possession of his kingdom, which has been under the power of an uncle.

PRUDENTE MORAES, the President-elect of Brazil, is an extensive coffee raiser, but the grounds upon which he was elected are that he is a man of great ability, an uncompromising republican and a patriot of unquestionable integrity.

BARON VON NORDENSKJOLD, the Swedish explorer, is preparing to go on an expedition partly for the rescue of the Swede, Bjorling, and partly to make explorations in unknown waters of Greenland. The expedition is to depart this spring, and will be made up exclusively of Swedes.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S father was bandmaster of the Royal Military College. He made his son learn every instrument in the band except the bassoon and the hautbois. Very soon he was able to undertake any instrument. To this Sir Arthur attributes all his powers of orchestration.

WONG CHIN FOO, well known in New York as a writer and lecturer, is trying to have the embargo against him in his native country removed, so that he can go back and settle up some family affairs. They say that if Wong ever gets within ten miles of Pekin they will chop his head off quicker than Edison can take a flash light photograph.

SENATOR COKE, of Texas, has decided to retire from public life at the close of his term, March 4, 1895, when he will have completed eighteen years of service. The only reason he assigns is a desire to return to private life, believing that he has been sufficiently honored by the people of Texas.

IT is learned from prominent farmers of North Dakota that the acreage of flax and other small grains other than wheat will be more than double that of last year. The low price of wheat has discouraged the farmers in that line, and they have found it necessary to raise something else. As a consequence the wheat acreage will be comparatively small and the acreage of other grains correspondingly large. This will also be the case in Minnesota.

THE Nauvoo (Ill.) Fruit Company has been compelled to destroy over 400,000 fruit trees injured by the weather and insects.

LATER NEWS.

A RECOUNT of the votes in Scituate, R. I. discloses the fact that Young (Democrat), for Senator, was defeated, and Smith (Republican) was elected. This cuts the Democratic representation in the Assembly down to five in joint convention—two in the Senate and three in the House.

ALL the riotous strikers in the coke regions of Pennsylvania returned to their homes to await the action of the Scottsdale association. The Slavs believe now they were led to violence for the purpose of their own undoing as the result of a conspiracy among the English-speaking miners.

THE Ferris wheel, which was one of the features of the World's Fair, is to be brought to New York City and set up. It will remain permanently.

MRS. CORNELIA FRANCES COSTER, who died a few days ago in New York City, left a will directing that her entire fortune of $1,000,000 be devoted to building a mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery. If her instructions are carried out her memory will be perpetuated in the costliest tomb ever erected in this country.

MISS MARIETTA PETTY committed suicide at McAdensville, N. C., by drowning. She was to have been married that night to C. P. Heffner. She left a note in which she said her health was so poor she feared that she would be a burden instead of a help to him.

THE three train robbers, J. L. Wyrick, Thomas Brady and Albert Mansker, who killed Conductor W. P. McNally at Oliphant, Ark., November 3 last, were hanged a few days ago at Newport.

SIGNOR MANCINELLI, conductor of the Abbey-Grau Opera Company, was arrested at Chicago. He was suspected of being the leader of a gang of pickpockets, but the police soon discovered their mistake and discharged the director, with profuse apologies.

JUDGE JENKINS, of the United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee, Wis., despite the threatened Congressional inquiry, practically reaffirmed the celebrated order enjoining heads of labor organizations from advising the Northern Pacific employes to strike.

THE Breckinridge-Pollard case at Washington was closed, as far as the taking of testimony is concerned.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Democratic Representatives asked Mr. Holman to call a caucus to consider bank tax repeal.

THE President received the Bering Sea bill from the Senate and immediately gave it his approval.

SEVEN New Foundland steamers have captured 82,000 seals, notwithstanding the Bering Sea decision.

ENGLAND has seized Pondoland, South Africa. It is a fertile country of 3900 square miles, with a native population of 200,000.

VASQUEZ, driven from the Honduras Presidency by Bonilla, is to be surrendered by Costa Rica to Nicaragua, which country will turn him over to Bonilla to be shot—if the programme is carried out.

THE Rosebery Government has sustained defeat in consequence of the inopportune absence, if not indifference, of Irish members of the British House of Commons.

SOUTHAMPTON (N. Y.) boatmen captured a big whale. Two were sighted and five boats set out in chase. One escaped, but the other was killed after a lively fight. It was thought that $2200 worth of bone and blubber would be realized.

THE prediction that the big coke strike would collapse within a few days was not verified. The convention of district delegates at Scottdale, Penn., decided by a unanimous vote to continue the strike.

BEN KING, the Michigan poet and humorist, making an entertainment tour with Opie Read, was found dead in bed at Bowling Green, Ky.

THREE students of the Baptist Mission College at Wewaka, Indian Territory, killed an unpopular mate.

THE J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Company of Lawrence, Kansas, the pioneer land mortgage company of the West, has been put into the hands of a receiver. The total assets are estimated at $7,000,000 and liabilities $5,500,000.

MR. HOLMAN called a caucus of Democratic Representatives to consider the proposed repeal of the State bank tax.

THE Chilean Claims Commission awarded $9137 in the Gilbert Borden claim against Chile and $40,791 to the Central American Telegraph Company.

THE design of an eagle for a warship figure-head which was rejected by the Navy Department because of a lack of feathers, was made by Mr. McMonnies and not by Mr. St. Gaudens.

CAPTAIN EDWIN M. SHEPARD, of the Navy, has been sentenced to be reprimanded for criticising a superior officer.

VENICE, Italy, was ablaze with illuminations and gay with decorations in honor of Emperor William especially and King Humbert incidentally.

A WOMAN HANGED.

Fifty-Three Years Old, and Killed Her Husband Because of Jealousy.

Margaret Walber, fifty-three years old, was hanged at Liverpool, England, a few days ago, for murdering her husband last November.

Being extremely jealous, she chained him in a garret and otherwise ill-treated him. Walber was found dead, with blood spattered all around him. Mrs. Walber admitted striking him over the head with a heavy chain.

THREE members of the British Parliament, who are heirs to peerages, have framed a bill permitting peers to enter the House of Commons if they choose.

Time and Season.

All things have their time and season, and in the changeful temperature of a closing winter rheumatism flourishes. The best treatment is referred to in a letter from Miss Lina Gunckle, Trenton, O., Feb. 22nd, 1893, who says. "I suffered for several years with rheumatism, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. I am now well and never feel anything of it." Better get the Oil in time and there will be no season of trouble afterwards.

THE world has laid 83,000,000 tons of iron and steel rails.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

ANOTHER vein of coal has been struck at Litchfield, Ill.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They surpass all other preparations in removing hoarseness, and as a *cough remedy* are pre-eminently *the best.*

Mr. Louis A. Wroe
Hagerstown, Md.

Nigh Unto Death

Sound as a Dollar After Taking Five Bottles of Hood's.

"In the spring of 1889 I was taken with severe pains in my breast so that I could hardly straighten myself up. I could not sleep at night and shortly after I was taken with night sweats. I had no appetite and when I did eat

I Became Deathly Sick.

Then large lumps the size of a hen's egg formed upon both sides of my neck. I opened them and closely followed the doctor's directions, but I grew worse and the hair commenced to fall off my head. Finally, I heard so much talk about Hood's Sarsaparilla I decided to take it. I continued until I took five bottles which cured me as sound as a dollar, and from that time until now I have not had a sick day and have not felt the slightest effects of rheumatism." L. A. WROE, 27 Prospect St., Hagerstown, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

"COLCHESTER" Spading Boot.

BEST in Market

BEST IN FIT, BEST IN WEARING QUALITY.

The outer or tap sole extends the whole length down to the heel, protecting the boot in digging and in other hard work.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM,

and don't be put off with inferior goods.

Colchester Rubber Co.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal Chewing Gum

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

January	2,	12 per cent.
"	15,	10 "
February	1,	11 "
"	15,	15 "
March	1,	9 "
"	15,	8 "
	TOTAL,	65 per cent.

We have paid to our customers in 75 days. Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; $20 to $1000 can be invested; write for information.

FISHER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 18 and 20 Broadway, New York.

PATENTS A. M. LEGG & CO. 515 Third St., N. W., Washington, D. C., ATTORNEYS FOR INVENTORS. Procure both American and Foreign Patents. Buy and sell Patents in all classes of Inventions. Employ agents everywhere and pay BIG SALARIES. Correspondence from inventors and live agents solicited.

RAISE CHICKENS FOR A PROFIT.

How it can be done cheaply and satisfactorily, as well as profitably, explained in our Poultry Book. Price, 25 cents. Stamps received.

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134 Leonard St., New York.

ENTHESINE PERMANENTLY CURES
Eczema, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Etc.
THE ONLY BLOOD MEDICINE
Free From Mercury.
PINT BOTTLE, $2.00.
SPECIFIC REMEDIES COMPANY, L't'd
949 Broadway, New York.

Advantages of Exercise.

It is important to notice how much depends on what students and young men are apt to despise as below their notice—I mean a perfectly sound physical condition. Take two men, if they could be found, exactly alike in mental and bodily aptitudes, and let the one go on carelessly and idly indulging his appetites and generally leading a life of what is called pleasure, and let the other train himself by early hours, by temperate habits, and by giving to muscles and brain each their fair share of employment, and at the end of two or three years they will be as widely apart in their capacity for exertion as if they had been born with wholly different constitutions.

Without a normal healthy condition there can, as a rule, be no good work, and though that qualification cannot absolutely be secured or preserved by any rules a little common sense and care will go a long way both in securing and preserving it. On that point I will just give these hints: First, that it is not mental labor that hurts anybody, unless the excess be very great, but, rather, fretting and fidgeting over the prospect of labor to be gone through, so that the man who can accustom himself to take things calmly, which is quite as much a matter of discipline as of nature, and who, by keeping well beforehand with what he has to no, avoids undue hurry and nervous excitement, has a great advantage over one who follows a different practice. Next, I would warn you that those who think they have not time for bodily exercise will sooner or later have to find time for illness.—[Lord Derby.

An Extraordinary River.

Near the Gulf of Aden, and connecting the Lake of Assal with the main ocean, is one of the most wonderful rivers in the world. This river does not flow to but from the ocean. The surface of Lake Assal is nearly 700 feet below the sea level, and it is fed altogether by this parodoxical river, the latter being about twenty-two miles in length. It is said to be a wonderful fact that the river at high tide furnishes exactly enough water to counterbalance the extraordinary evaporations of the lake, and that in consequence the lake's surface remains at a uniform level year after year.—[The Million.

Agreed to Die.

Christopher Wilkey and Henry Wells, of Columbus, Ill., made a joint agreement six weeks ago to commit suicide. They had been in ill health for some time. Wilkey, who was a bachelor, was found dead in his bed.

Wells was found dying from the effects of morphine poisoning. The doctors aroused him long enough for him to tell about the tragic contract, but could not save him. Both men were farmers.

A postal, a drop of ink, a request for a free catalogue—2000 mailable articles—save 25 to 50c. on $1. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, 67c.; Liver Pills, 12c.; Porous Plasters, 12c.; Hat Dye, 10c. E. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Allays painful breathing, aching bones, and the chills and fever of an acute cold. Use it promptly and save life. 50 cts.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., $1

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

FARM AND GARDEN.

GROWING PEAS WITH OATS.

It has long been a practice with some farmers to grow the oat and pea crop together, sometimes cutting both while partly green and using for fodder, and occasionally allowing seed of both to ripen. The fact that the oat stalk helped hold up the vine was not the only, nor yet the greatest, advantage of this method of cropping. It has been claimed that either for grain or hay these two crops combined produced a larger yield than either would alone. Science has come to the defence of this old-fashioned belief. It is known that the pea crop is one of those leguminous plants which, like clover, uses the nitrogen of the air to support itself. As this process of decomposing the atmosphere takes place in the soil, it is quite probable that the oat crop finds more nitrogen for its roots during its later growth from having the pea crop grown with it.—[Boston Cultivator.

CLEAR THE FENCE ROWS.

Many farms have pelts of young trees and bushes from ten to fifteen feet wide along the road and line fences. They form a thicket which encroaches yearly upon the fields they border. It seems strange that any farmer should allow such a condition of things to exist, but many do from sheer carelessness. Sometime they mean to cut the bushes, but the work is put off from time to time because other work seems more important. Such thickets about fields form lurking places for animals and foul weeds, from which much damage can be expected to growing crops, to say nothing of the amount of soil given up to them. There is not only great wastefulness in such farming, but it gives a farm an untidy, slovenly look which ought to be avoided. This is a good "cleaning-up time," and it would be a good plan to cut down the bushes about the fence now, and have the land they injuriously occupied so long in a shape for use next spring.—[Home and Farm.

CULTURE OF WATER CRESS.

Water cress can only be grown in clear water, preferably in a clear running stream. This valuable crop is mostly grown in the broad open ditches of drained swamps, made wide for this purpose, and in which there is a slow current of clear water. The bottom should be sandy but not muddy. The ditches are usually six feet wide. The seed is commonly sown by mixing it into balls of mud, which are dropped on the bottom and thus prevent the seed from being carried away. Or cuttings of the plant may be set in the bottom two feet or so apart, and will soon spread and fill the ditches. The cress is cut for sale as soon as the Spring growth is made and until the plants flower in July, when the seed is left to ripen and sow itself. The tops of the plants are cut with sheep shears as they are held in bunches by the left hand, and packed evenly in baskets holding about a peck, usually selling for twenty-five to seventy-five cents a basket.—[New York Times.

THE BARK OF FRUIT TREES.

As a general thing healthy trees are able to get rid of the old bark without any help from the cultivator; but in many cases they are all the better for having a little help from man. In many species of trees there is an arrangement provided by nature for helping the plant to get rid of its bark. These are called in scientific language "suber cells;"—that is to say, cork cells. These appear at first on the outer bark as small brow spots. From year to year, however, they develop—sometimes eating into the bark in longitudinal lines, and in this way form the cracks which ultimately result in what is known as rough bark. As it is thus the design of nature to get rid of the outer bark, it is good practice to help nature in this work. For this purpose washes of various kinds are found in practice extremely useful. In fruit culture, soapy solutions have been found very effective; and in the unscientific work of successful farmers even lime wash has been found beneficial. In some of the interior counties of Pennsylvania a farmer would almost as soon think of not cleaning his horses as letting his orchard trees go without a coating of lime wash once a year. The practical results of this treatment speak for themselves. No healthier trees or more successful fruit crops can be had than result from this practice.—[Meehan's Monthly.

TOO MUCH WOOD.

There are not many farms upon which there is too much wood in the place where the wood ought to be, writes John E. Read of Erie County, New York. But there are any number of farms upon which an excess of wood will be found in the orchard. As a rule there are not too many trees. The number is too small rather than too large. But what trees there are look more like forest trees than they should. They have been permitted to bear wood rather than fruit. As an inevitable consequence of this condition of things the orchards are not very profitable.

Fruit trees that have been neglected until their tops have become a tangled mass of wood should either be pruned or else cut down. If they are sound and vigorous, and represent good varieties, they should have their tops thinned so as to admit the sunlight and allow a free circulation of air. If they are old or decayed or the varieties to which they belong are undesirable the trees should be cut down and their wood transferred from the orchard to the pile that has been gathered for fuel.

Trees that are to be removed can be taken at any time when the weather is not too severe for working out of doors. But pruning is not very comfortable work at the best and cannot be profitably attempted when the weather is cold or rough. Therefore it will be well to delay it until the days are mild. A caution, however, may be needed not to neglect it too long. There can be no advantage gained by waiting until late in the season, and if the delay is excessive there will be danger that the experience of previous seasons will be repeated and that through another year the work will remain undone.—[Chicago Times.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Sprinkle a little tobacco dust in the hens' nests.

Chickens in a brooder can be made to grow better than with a hen.

Hens will lay without being mated, but of course the eggs will not hatch.

Keep the poultry house floor well littered. It not only looks nicer, but is better in every particular.

Feed the hens only so much as they will eat up clean and at certain hours to keep them from getting fat.

If necessary to keep the fowls confined make the yards as large as possible and be sure to keep them clean.

Fowls should have something to keep them active. If they get lazy and stupid the risks of disease are increased.

Save all your manure even if your ground is rich. Manure never did any soil harm if it was the right kind of manure.

When the chickens are hatched under a hen one of the first things to do after they are well dried is to examine them for lice.

It is too often he case that the men do all the crowing and cackling, while their wives do nearly all the work among the poultry.

The cow that is left in the barn yard over night, to pick the cornstalks for her meal, will give milk in proportion to the treatment received.

Colts never should be trained or trotted in small places where there are frequent turns to be made. They should be practiced on straight stretches at first till they get well on their feet and trained to the use of their limbs.

Broad tires act as rollers. Narrow tires cut the road into ditches. The advocates of wide tires for heavy loads upon our country roads claim that teams can draw from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more load than when narrow tires are used.

The young pigs are pretty sure to be wintered at a loss if fed wholly, or even mainly, upon corn. If one-third or one-half of the ration is composed of that heating and fat-producing grain it will be quite enough. Feed for growth rather than for flesh.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

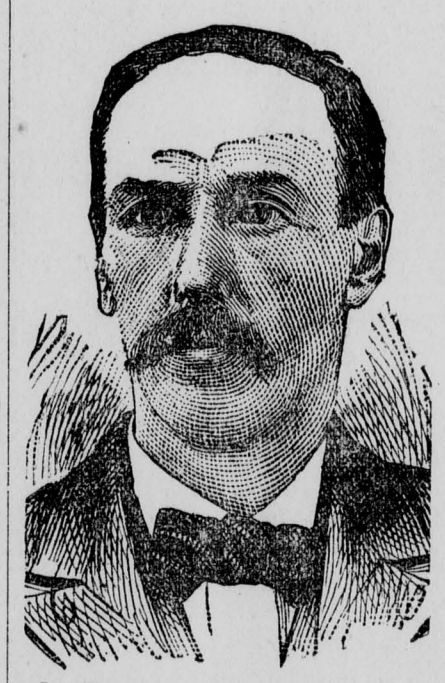
Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Threatened by a River.

"Our city is just now in great danger of losing the Missouri River," said George Henderson, of Atchison, Kan., at the St. James. "And not only that, but the iron bridge over the river and the railroads reaching Atchison from the East are pretty sure to be cut off, too. For several years the river has been cutting away the bank above the railroads on the Missouri side to such an extent that two or three thousand acres of land have been carried away, as well as a good deal of the site of East Atchison. The Government spent $75,000 in protecting the bank, but the work was improperly done, and last June a freshet came along and swept all the improvements out. Since then the river has resumed its warfare, and several valuable farms have been washed away. This year since the river began to rise the bank has been caving in at an alarming rate. Originally the shore line was over a mile from the railroad tracks; now it is less than a hundred yards, and the railroad men are ready to tear up the tracks at the shortest possible notice. If the river cuts through, as it is feared it will, it will throw the Missouri River fully a mile from the east bank of its present bed, leave the big iron bridge spanning a lake and cut off all rail communication with the East. Then, also, every house of every sort, including a valuable pork packing plant in East Atchison, will be swept away. Should the worst happen, $1,500,000 would not cover the loss. Only Providence can prevent the river cutting through, as the river is too high now to admit of work being done, even if there was plenty of money at hand to do it. The railroads I spoke of as being in danger are the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe, the Hannibal & St. Joe and the Rock Island. Each will lose a mile of track at least, besides yards and sidings."—Washington Star.

Rheims has the highest death rate of any town in the civilized world. It has 28.62 per 1000. Dublin is next, with 27.05. Then comes New York, with 26.47, and Vienna, with 25.07. Paris has 23.61.



It will, perhaps, require a little stretch of the imagination on the part of the reader to recognize the fact that the two portraits at the head of this article are of the same individual; and yet they are truthful sketches made from photographs, taken only a few months apart, of a very much esteemed citizen of Illinois—Mr. C. H. Harris, whose address is No. 1,622 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Ill. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Harris explains the marvelous change in his personal appearance. He writes: "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery saved my life and has made me a man. My home physician says I am good for forty years yet. You will remember that I was just between life and death, and all of my friends were sure it was a case of death, until I commenced taking a second bottle of 'Golden Medical Disoovery,' when I became able to sit up and the cough was very much better, and *the bleeding from my lungs stopped*, and before I had taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' my cough ceased and I was a new man and ready for business.

I now feel that it is a duty that I owe to my fellow-men to recommend to them the 'Golden Medical Discovery' which saved my life when doctors and all other medicines failed to do me any good.

I send to you with this letter two of my photographs; one taken a few weeks before I was taken down sick in bed, and the other was taken after I was well." These two photographs are faithfully re-produced at the head of this article.

Mr. Harris's experience in the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" is not an exceptional one. Thousands of eminent people in all parts of the world testify, in just as emphatic language, to its marvelous curative powers over all chronic bronchial, throat and lung diseases, chronic nasal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases.

Eminent physicians prescribe "Golden Medical Discovery" when any of their dear ones' lives are imperilled by that dread disease, Consumption. Under such circumstances only the most reliable remedy would be depended upon. The following letter is to the point. It is from an eminent physician of Stamps, Lafayette Co., Ark. He says: "Consumption is hereditary in my wife's family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, to the surprise of her many friends, she got well. My wife has also had hemorrhages from the lungs, and her sister insisted on her using the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I consented to her using it, and it cured her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the past six years. People having this disease can take no better remedy."

Yours very truly,

W. C. Rogers M. D.

From the Buckeye State comes the following: "I was pronounced to have consumption by two of our best doctors. I spent nearly $300, and was no better. I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I bought and used eight bottles and I can now say with truth that I feel just as well to-day as I did at twenty-five, and can do just as good a day's work on the farm, although I had not done any work for several years."

Truly, your friend,

William Dulaney

Mr. Dulaney's address is Campbell, Ohio.

"I had catarrh in the head for years and trouble with my left lung at the same time. You put so much faith in your remedies that I concluded to try one bottle or two, and I derived much benefit therefrom. I used up three bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, five bottles of your "Golden Medical Discovery," and in four months I was myself again. I could not sleep on my left side, and now I can sleep and eat heartily. So long as I have your medicines on hand I have no need of a doctor; I do not think my house in order without them. Yours truly,

A. H. Heard

Marlow, Baldwin Co., Ala.

If it would be any more convincing, we could easily fill the columns of this paper with letters testifying to the cure of the severest diseases of the throat, bronchia and lungs, by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." To build up *solid flesh and strength* after the grip, pneumonia, ("lung fever"), exhausing fevers, and other prostrating diseases, it has no equal. It does not make *fat* like cod liver oil and its nasty compounds, but *solid, wholesome flesh.*

A complete treatise on Throat, Bronchial, and Lung Diseases; also including Asthma, and Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and pointing out successful means of home treatment for these maladies, will be mailed to any address by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents in stamps, to pay postage.

"A Fair Face Cannot Atone for an Untidy House."

Use

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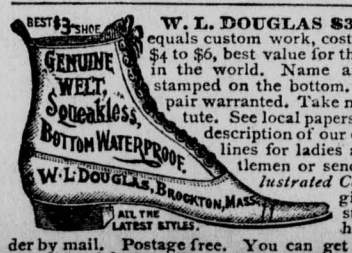

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NYNU—15

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Keep a Laughing Face.

Some of us like to complain of this world, and the spot we are destined to occupy in it. Things are not just as we want them, nor as we feel they should be for us. But we overlook the fact that the particular spot in this world which we are given to occupy is, and will be, precisely as we choose to make it.

Whether we do right or wrong, whether we are happy or otherwise, depends very largely, if not entirely, on ourselves. Each of us makes his or her own surroundings, says the *Ladies' Home Journal*. We have all experienced the feeling of brightness which a sunshiny woman brings with her wherever she goes. She may have just as many worries to bear, just as many anxieties to carry, but she overcomes them largely by a bright and sunny disposition. At all events, she does not show them and make others unhappy.

In nine cases out of ten our mood will be reflected in some one else. Few people, however burdened, can resist a hearty laugh, a joyous smile that lights up a face and seems to make a soul radiant. A laughing face is one of the most contagious things in life, and spreads germs far and wide. We are not all capable of laughing in the face of trouble or adversity, but we can, at least, make an attempt, and even if the laugh lacks the ring of heartiness it is infinitely better than the frown or sigh.

Any kind of a laugh or smile is better than a sorrowful look or an anxious face. People flee from a person who always look sad.

Salt as a Fertilizer.

This is a subject that has attracted a good deal of attention and been discussed quite freely by the farmers of this state. Recently a correspondent of the Mark Lane *Express* gave some interesting information as to the benefits of salt as a fertilizer and the best method of using it upon land. He said that although it was an excellent practice to put salt regularly and freely on the manure heap, this is not sufficient for dry and light soils, so that about two hundredweight of salt should be applied with each car-load of manure; but it is generally agreed that the best time to apply salt is just before the land is broken up, when it gets plowed in and thoroughly incorporated with the soil and sub-soil.

For all produce salt has been found to be more or less beneficial, according to the condition of the soil. If noxious insects, slugs and weeds have been troublesome, and if the soil is light, friable, peaty, or marley, requiring moisture, salt is undoubtedly the best fertilizer to be got, and 500-weight per acre may be used with great advantage, but upon stiff, heavy, wet land it should be used moderately and only when the land is broken up. It has recently been proved that wheat, barley, oats and rye have been considerably improved by salt dressings, as it not only strengthens the straw and increases the yield, but protects the grain from attacks of mildew, etc.

Samson's the Stuff.

A novel-reading youth walked into the book store and stopped before the Bible department. He leaned over the counter and said to the ministerial-looking salesman:

"Is them Buffalo Bill's books over thar?"

"Nope. Religious works."

"Don't none o' them read about chasin' Injuns and shootin' wild varmints?"

"Not exactly."

"Nothin' about a feller 'at could knock 'em out like John L., ner a feller 'at's slick at er Winchester, er had the nerve to tackle er b'ar?"

"Oh, yes. One better than that."

"Who's he?"

"Samson."

"What'd he do?"

"Oh, he had a fight with a lion."

"Laid 'em out, did 'e?"

"Yes, he killed the lion."

"Jes' bored 'im with er Winchester?"

"Nope."

"Biffed 'im in the head with er ax, I s'pect?"

"Nope."

"Jes'kyarved 'm with his bowie?"

"No; he just caught the beast by the throat and choked him to death."

"You don't say?"

"Yes. He was the strongest man that ever lived."

Wusser'n John L.?"

"Yes."

"An' wusser'n Jimmie Corbett?"

"Samson could knock them both out at once."

"Whoopee! ain't he the stuff? I'll take two o' them Samson books.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Making the Most of Things.

A long time ago my mother used to give me half-slices of bread and butter sprinkled liberally with sugar, saying always: "Make the most of it; it is all you can have."

I did try, indeed, to "make the most of it," but sometimes I was so very hungry, and the half-slice seemed so very small, that it would vanish quickly, and in a little while I could scarcely remember anything about the white spongey half-slice with its golden June butter, and the sweet, white covering over all.

So many times since then I have had little happiness, and because of the heart-hunger for greater ones and the littleness of those that came, I have let the comfort and the sweet memory of them die out, instead of enjoying them to the uttermost. Even the crumbs have the sweetness of the great loaves in them. We forgot this so often in our reaching out for more. We need the mother-caution to "make the most" of the litile.

We often smile, a little derisively sometimes, to see others so glad because of some trifle. We should be glad, instead, for them. The little joy is their "hah-slice," buttered and sugared. Very little is it, but they are gladly and thankfully "making the most of it."

I have seen people ridicule a child's joy at the blooming of May flowers and the opening of the kittens' eyes. Why not let them be joyful, when such little things can make them glad? Happier would it be for older ones if they find gladness where it is scattered so plentifully, along the way, in the quiet, unexpected places.

There would be more happy days if we were to keep in our hearts these words of the old song:

"Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings of to-day."

To-morrow may not bring us flowers, so if to-day we find a blossom in the way, let us cherish it.

To-morrow's sky may be clouded, but if to-day the earth is golden with sunshine, let us take thought of the brightness and be glad.

Every day brings some gladness. It may be, and often is, a very little piece, but is all there is for us, so we may "make the most of it."

If the pleasantness of a little ride comes to you, educate your eyes and mind to enjoy it. See the grace of the bending grasses and green branches. If there are flowers smiling anywhere, see them. If your garden flowers greet you, see them. If they do not bloom find others to care for. If you have a restful hour in the sunny pleasant home corner with a helpful book or the company of a friend, be glad of it, make the most of it. There may be no quiet hours to-morrow. If there are, you are so much the better off, and if not, you have had the rest and the gladness of this.

A little school girl of a neighboring town wrote the following composition on "Saw Mills:" "Saw Mills is very useful. If it was not for saw mills we wouldn't have no sawdust for to stuff our dolls. If I was a doll I would rather die than to be stuffed with straw. Straw is very ticklesome when you ain't got anything else on your inside. I know a good deal more about saw mills but my paper is all gone."

In a square inch of the human scalp the hairs number about 1,000, and the whole number on an adult scalp is about 120.000. This, however, does not apply to that unfortunate class who "have no wool on the top of their head, the place where the wool ought to grow."

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE FINANcial condition of the borough of Mapleton for the year ending Monday, March 5, 1894.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of the Borough Tax Duplicate. Rate 3 mills.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$219 48	
" 5 per cent. additional on $21.94	1 10	
CR.		
By exenerations		$ 3 35
" 5 per cent. off $152.16 for prompt payment		7 61
" 3 per cent. for collecting $152.16		4 56
" 5 per cent. for collecting $63.97		3 20
" Treasurer's receipts		201 86
	220 58	220 58

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Tax Duplicate. Rate, 3 mills.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$219 48	
" 5 per cent. additional on $21.94	1 10	
CR.		
By exonerations		3 35
" 5 per cent. off $152.16 for prompt payment		7 61
" 3 per cent. for collecting $152.16		4 56
" 5 per cent. for collecting $63.93		3 20
" Treasurer's receipts		201 86
	220 58	220 58

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.

To amount from 1892-3	$213 71	
" amount from collector	201 86	
" licenses from Burgess	2 00	
CR.		
By vouchers		386 67
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		7 73
Balance Dr		23 17
	417 57	417 57
To balance in treasury	23 17	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of Special Fund.

DR.

To amount from 2892-3	45 59	
" amount from collector	201 86	
CR.		
By vouchers		160 76
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		3 22
Balance Dr		83 47
	247 45	247 45
To balance in treasury	83 47	

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series III.....$375 00

ASSEST.

Balance in treasury of Borough Fund	$ 23 17
Balance in treasury of Borough Debt Fund, Series III	83 47
Liabilities in excess of assets	268 36
	375 00 375 00
Total indebtedness of Boro	268 36

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough, and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 12th day of March, A. D., 1894.

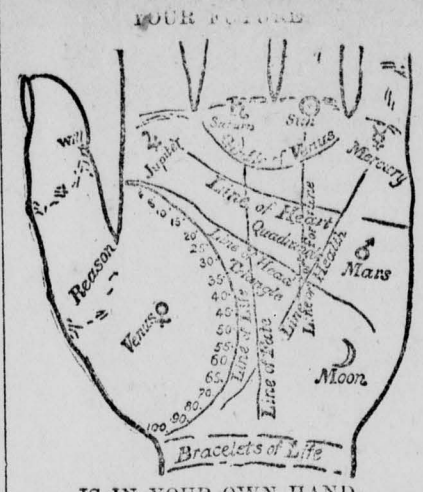
A. B. GILLAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

New Stage Route.

——BETWEEN——

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER broken ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the best and most valuable quality.

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